The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER BATTLE WEEK.

Desperate Battles on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Defeat of the Rebels on the Bull Run Battle-Ground.

Our Losses Not Less than Eight Thousand.

Important Captures Made by our Forces.

The Enemy Heavily Reinforced on Friday Night.

Renewal of the Fighting on Saturday.

Gen. Pope Forced to Fall Back to Centreville.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

No Fighting of Consequence Yesterday.

PARTIAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HEAVY LOSSES AMONG OUR OFFICERS.

Arrival of a Thousand Prisoners in Washington.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE,
GROVETON NEAR GAINESVILLE, Aug. 30, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, *with the combined forces of the enemy,* which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time *the enemy was driven from the field,* which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as FITZ-JOHN PORTER's corps come up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than *eight thousand men killed and wounded,* and from the appearance of the field, *the enemy have lost at least two to our one.* He stood strictly on the defensive, and *every assault was made by ourselves.*

Our troops have behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that *the enemy is retreating toward the mountains.* I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDOWELL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 30.

Secretary CHASE received this afternoon, [illegible] the following note from Gen. McDOWELL, dated on battle field at 6:15, morning:

DEAR GOVERNOR—Please telegraph Mrs. McDOWELL that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and unhurt The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN

The Washington *Star,* of Saturday evening, in speaking of the engagement of Friday, says:

"The battle was continued by the army corps of Generals HEINTZELMAN, McDOWELL and SIGEL, on our side, against a rebel force believed to number from fifty to sixty thousand strong—that is, against the army corps of JACKSON, and, we presume, a portion of the rest of LEE's army that had succeeded in making its way down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap.

The location of the battle of the day was in the vicinity of Haymarket, and from Haymarket off in the direction of Sudley Church, or, in other words, but a few miles northwest of the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Bull Run.

HEINTZELMAN's Corps, if we are correctly informed, came up with the enemy's rear about 10 A. M., seven miles from Centreville, which point he left at day-[illegible]

[illegible] JACKSON fighting with McDOWELL, [illegible] on the right, in the direction of Haymarket, the position they took by going north from Gainesville, to command the entrace to and exit from Thoroughfare Gap.

Our own informant, who left Centreville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a cool and clear-headed man, says that, up to that hour, the impression prevailed there that nothing had definitely resulted from the day's fighting, which, though continuous, had not been a very bloody battle.

Persons subsequently arriving, who were on the field of action themselves until 4 P. M., however, represent that the tide of success was decidedly with the Union army, which pushed the rebels successfully on both sides.

An impression prevails that the reserve of LEE's army, supposed to be from twenty to forty thousand strong, might suddenly appear near the field, and we know that the heavy corps under FITZ-JOHN PORTER was so posted that it could instantly move upon LEE with equal ease, whether attacking McDOWELL, SIGEL or HEINTZELMAN.

The railroad, we are happy to say, has already been repaired quite up to Bull Run, and supplies, etc., are now being transported over it to that point.

By midnight we have every reason to believe that the Bull Run bridge will again be passable, when the trains can again run to Manassas.

Ere evacuating Manassas, the rebels paroled the 700 Union prisoners they had taken since the commencement of the movement for which they are paying so dearly. The rebels realized that prisoners in their present strait were an elephant in their hands, and wisely thus got rid of them.

These 700 prisoners covered all the stragglers they had taken, as well as the 500 of TAYLOR's Brigade."

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 30.

Information has reached Washington from private sources that Gen. POPE came up with and attacked the enemy again shortly after nine o'clock this morning.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

The cannonading was distinctly heard in Washington.

The railroad was regularly run this forenoon from the town of Warrenton to Bristow, so it is already clear that the only damage remaining to be repaired to the railroad is to build the Bull Run and Rappahannock bridges. The former should be completed to-night, and the latter may be in four or five days.

The news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout this city.

Although the engagement with the enemy is of a most appallingly sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of Union men in the skill and strength of our army, that an abiding faith in our ultimate success is everywhere discernible.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31—10:55 A. M.

The enemy was heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Gen. POPE's army before the arrival of Gens. FRANKLIN and SUMNER.

The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle followed. The advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, [and Gen.] POPE fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good order.

He has been joined at Centreville by FRANKLIN, and SUMNER was on the march to him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest and repeat the successes of Friday.

Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of the new troops.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Gen. POPE's statement that HEINTZELMAN's Corps would move on the enemy at daylight to-day, is confirmed by the heavy firing heard from that vicinity. Rumors of various successes have reached here, but need confirmation.

Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of Chain Bridge!

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the rebels have been entrapped, and the result of the recent manœuvring is looked for with intense eagerness.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31—Evening.

Information received here indicates that there has been but little, if any, fighting to-day.

Our army is well concentrated and the men in good condition and spirits.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

There has been heavy firing heard to-day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of yesterday was undoubtedly renewed this morning.

Telegraphic communication has been reëstablished to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest dispatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow.

There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle. A Pennsylvania Brigade, comprising the One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-third, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments, under Gen. COOK, were to march to-day.

Those who were able to be moved from the Alexandria hospitals have been taken to Washington, to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to-day.

REBEL PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

About a thousand rebel prisoners have just arrived in the city, representing nearly all the seceded States.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD.

THE MOVEMENT ON FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—A LETTER FROM THE REBEL COL. LEE—CAPTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS—REBEL SPIES CAPTURED—NO STORES LOST AT RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, ETC.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The troops which had been concentrated at Fairfax Station, yesterday morning commenced a movement upon this place—to find the enemy. In the woods, just above the village, a large force of rebel cavalry was discovered, and skirmishing was at once commenced. The Second New-York Artillery delivered one fire and skedaddled; the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry discharged their duty but little better. The Fourteenth Massachusetts, Col. GREENE, of Essex County, seized two guns of the Eleventh New-York Battery, and soon compelled the rebels to retire to cover. The Fourteenth then passed into the woods, occasionally exchanging shots with the enemy, and remained until late at night, when the rebels retired, and our forces were ordered upon another expedition. But few of our men were killed at this point, and only some thirty wounded, so far as known. A rebel corps, under Col. LEE, during the day, captured from the Fourteenth Massachusetts a one-horse hospital wagon, a four-horse ambulance, and the following-named persons, all of whom were at a house used as a temporary hospital.

Surgeon DANA and Assistant-Surgeon MASON, and
JUDSON RILEY, hospital steward.
JOHN B. WORTHING of Lawrence, driver of ambulance.
HENRY FOLSOM, of Lawrence, driver of hospital wagon, and JONATHAN FORCE, of Ipswich.

The surgeons and assistant-surgeons were at once sent back, by Col. LEE, who sent a note to Col. GREENE, with his compliments, saying that he (LEE) would have bagged the whole command had not Col. GREENE been so sharp. LEE and GREENE were together at West Point.

During Thursday evening the Fourteenth Massachusetts captured half a dozen spies within their lines, two of whom were in the tops of trees, observing the movement of our troops. They have been sent forward to Washington. The Fourteenth has been stationed for a long time in the fortifications near Harper's Ferry, and although only a few days in the field, it has rendered efficient service, especially in saving Gen. BANKS' baggage train on Tuesday night last. But for the prompt advance of this corps, the whole train, numbering several hundred wagons, would undoubtedly have been lost.

All the bridges on the railroad between Fairfax Station and Warrenton Junction have been destroyed by the rebels within the last two days. At Manassas Junction on Tuesday night they succeeded in destroying a considerable quantity of commissary stores, but elsewhere their raids upon the railroad has not amounted to much. I see that the correspondent of a cotemporary states that a large amount of commissary stores were destroyed by our troops at Rappahannock Station and Bealeton Station, to prevent the rebels from having the benefit of them. This is a mistake. Nearly every article of value was safely removed to the rear from both of the stations named.

As I write there is heavy firing off to the northwest of us, and I must close. *Don't be surprised, however if in my next is recorded the capture of the arch-rebel Jackson.*

Our pickets were attacked last night and driven in at Burke's Station, between Fairfax and Alexandria. There was tall running on both sides and nobody hurt. A man who walked from Warrenton Junction to Fairfax Station to-day, says that he did not catch a glimpse of a rebel.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Gen. SCHENCK arrived to-day, having been severely wounded in the right wrist in the battle of yesterday.

The following are some of the casualties, in the recent actions in Virginia, obtained from unofficial sources:

Capt. McClellan, 101st New-York—wounded in groin.
Capt. W. C. Allen, 101st New-York—ankle by shell.
Capt. E. L. Beckwith, 101st New-York—in breast.
Lieut. Warner, 101st New-York—in hand.
Lieut. Hagadorn, 1st New-York—in shoulder.

FIFTY-FOURTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Lieut. Beer—killed.
Capt. Kemper—wounded in throat.
Lieut. Schenck—in foot.
Capt. Francis Kerneke—in head.
Capt. Vernak—in leg.
Lieut. Anton Gfrouer—in arm.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Lieut. H. B. Banks—killed.
Lieut. Darracott—killed.
Capt. Thomas O'Hare—wounded in leg.
Capt. Donovan—in heel.
Lieut. White—in side.

SEVENTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Capt. Waters—in thigh.

EIGHTY-SECOND OHIO REGIMENT.

Col. Cantwell—killed.

ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Simon Brown and Capt. Templeton—killed.
Lieut. Curt—stomach and breast.
Lieut. Razen—probably mortally.
Lieut. Parmon—head and arm.
Lieut. Blair—wounded.
Capt. Oliver—in leg.
Capt. Van Gardner—arm off.
Lieut. Spencer—in back.
Col. Leasure—badly in leg.
Major Dawson—in hand.

FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Col. Rosa, and Capt. Hold—both wounded.

TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

Col. Brown—reported killed.

SIXTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. Hays—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. John Hastings—wounded badly in leg.
Capt. A. C. Thompson—in shoulder.
Capt. Robert Kirk—in shoulder.
Lieut. Craig—in arm.
Lieut. Neil—slightly in breast.
Capt. A. C. Craig, Acting Colonel—in ankle.

This regiment, it is said, lost half its number at Fair Oakes.

TWENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Soost—wounded in arm.
Adjt. Von Sedlitz—supposed mortally.
Lieut. Rosenberg—in arm.
Lieut. Feidenera—in leg.

FIFTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Major Henkle—in arm.
Lieut. Wenklebaugh, Adjutant to Gen. Steinwehr—in leg.
Acting-Adjutant, Lieut. Powell, (son of Dr. Powell, of Second Excelsior Brigade,)—wounded.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Lieut. Franklin—in groin.
Lieut.-Col. Potter—head and arm; an amputation will not probably have to be made.
Capt. Green—struck by shell.
Lieut. Hoxie—wounded.
Lieut. Donalds—died from effects of amputation.
Lieuts. Murphy, Lowenstrouk, Lewis, and McAllister—all killed.

ANOTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The following casualties are unofficially reported from the late battles in Virginia:

Brig.-Gen. Schenck—right arm shattered by Minié ball. Will require amputation.
Brig. Gen. Hatch—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Robinson—wounded.
Brig.-Gen. Coulter—killed.
Brig.-Gen. Buford, Illinois—killed.
Gen. Stahl—killed.
Col. Cantwell, 81st Ohio—killed.
Colonel of the New-York Highlanders—wounded.
Col. Henderson, 7th Penn. Reserves—wounded.
Col. Fletcher Webster, mortally wounded and captured.
Col. McDonald, 2d Wisconsin—killed.
Col. Kultz, of Philadelphia—killed.
Col. Roberts, 2d Michigan, successor of Col. Wilcox—killed.
Col. Farnsworth, 8th Illinois Cavalry—wounded.
Adjt. Miller Phelps, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—shot through left lung.
Capt. J. F. Strong, 56th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Hueston, 56th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Carman, 56th Pennsylvania—killed.

Also the following wounded of the 56th Pennsylvania Regiment: Capt. Jack, Capt. Osborne, Lieut. Mumphery, Corp. Retas, John Hartman, E. Rowe and J. Andy.

Col. Sol. Meredith, of Indiana—wounded.

Also the following of the Eighteenth Massachusetts: Lieut. Russell and Sergt. Shaw—killed; Lieut. Mesenay, Lieut. Army, Corp. Clifford, Sergt. Parrington, Sergt. Howard, privates Kingsbury, Speer, Perkins, Gibson, Lepham, Stevens, Heason and Bacon—wounded.

WOUNDED BROUGHT TO ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The following is an unofficial list of the wounded in the late battles who have been brought into the Alexandria hospitals:

Albert Walorf, Co. C, 2d Wisconsin.
George Soper, Co. I, 1st New-York Artillery.
Sergt. Christopher Stock, Co. I, 1st New-York Art.
Adjt. John E. Alexander, 11th Ohio Volunteers.
Corp. John H. Toole, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey.
J. M. Conover, Co. G, 3d New-Jersey.
John Conover, Co. D, 71st New-York Volunteers.
Houtly N. Jones, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Corp. Edw. Van Not, Co. G, 12th Ohio.
Sergt. Pat McGlenn, Co. B, 2d Excelsior.
Thomas McCoorts, Co. D, 12th Penn. Volunteers.
Henry O'Neill, Co. F; Sergt. Denny Broodt, Co. A; Philander Pawner, Co. G, and Lieut. Charles H. Kelly, 50th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. George H. Swan, Co. A, and Sergt. James Hough, Co. E, 16th Michigan.
John Alexander, Co. H; Sergt. Henry Klein, Co. A, and Jno. H. Mills, Co. D, 21st New-York.
M. W. Stetson, Co. A, 35th New-York.
Wm. S. Porter, Co. A, 2d Maryland.
Wm. W. Withrow, Co. C, 1st Virginia Artillery.
Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Co. F, 38th New-York.
Sergt. John M. Gordon, Co. I, and Frank M. Russell, Co. B, 72d New-York.
Josiah M. Hines, Co. K, 105 Pennsylvania.
Benj. A. Sullivan, Co. F; John Garstenacker, Co. H; Corp. Wm. A. Wheat, Co. F: James Patterson, Co. G, 5th New-York.
Sergeant Chas. E. Bell, Co. C; Corporal John A. Robertson, Co. A, 74th New-York.
Jacob Bancroft, Co. H; John Marcott, Co. C; Jas. Sullivan, Co. D, 2d New-York Volunteers.
Samuel N. Mayne, Co. B; John McCarty, Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.
Charles Goolap, Co. E, 22d New-York Volunteers
Swain Johnson, Co. B, 1st Minnesota.
Wm. Goraborant, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
Mathew Cowlin, Co. A, 76th New York.
John J. Kirk, Co. C, 5th Pennsylvania.
Henry Hernies, Co. C, 9th Penn. Reserves.
Nathaniel Trask, Co. F; Wm. Jones, Co. A, 26th New-York.
Andrew Neish, Co. E, 105th New-York.
Henry Fuller, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Corp. Ernst Hackinty, Co. K, 1st New-Jersey.
Tale Wield, Co. K, 9th Penn. Volunteers.
John Smith, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts.
Lieut. John S. Hatch, 1st Michigan Volunteers.
George C. Masten and James Castello, Co. F; Corporal Co. C, 20th New-York.
Sergeant Conrad Leiker, Co. D, 4th New-York Cavalry.
Jacob Cunningham, Co. I, 17th New-York.
Thomas Shine, Co. K; Corporal Joseph J. Phillips, Co. F, 28th Massachusetts.
Charles Farber, Co. C, 68th New-York.

In addition to the above, Lieut. Merriam, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. Morse, of the same regiment, killed.

Col. Roberts and Capt. Pomeroy, of the 1st Michigan Infantry, were killed.

Capt. Parry, commanding the 16th Michigan, was wounded.

Col. Brodhead, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, was captured.

Lieut. Farnham, of the 22d N. Y., was wounded.

Capt. Lee Perkins, of Co. E, 2d New-York, and Silas German, private, Co. I, 94th Regiment, died of their wounds.

Milton Phelps, Adjutant of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve, was shot through the left lung.

Lieut.-Col. Fuller, in command of the 14th, (Brooklyn) was wounded in the thigh by a minie ball.

Major C. H. Howe, 1st Michigan Cavalry, was wounded in five places.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas, of the 22d New-York, was wounded in the breast.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Forty-three wagon-loads of hospital supplies left here Saturday evening for the battle-field. Medical Inspector COOLIDGE, Surgeon PAGE, Assistant-Surgeon WEBSTER and other medical officers of the army and private physicians, have proceeded to the same locality.

CARE OF THE CONVALESCENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The following was issued this evening from the Medical Director's office:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.

All persons who are willing to receive into their houses convalescent soldiers whom it may be necessary to remove from the hospitals in order to make room for the wounded from the recent battles near the city, will please inform this office of their names, residence, and the number of such convalescents they can receive and provide for.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Surgeon U. S. A.,
Medical Director.

LINT FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children of the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in the defence of their country will soon be in want of it. I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received in Boston by Surgeon A. McLaren, U. S. A.; New-York, by Surgeon R. Satterlee, U. S. A.; Newark, Assistant-Surgeon Janeway; Philadelphia, Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; Baltimore, Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; Washington, Surgeon C. J. Lamb, U. S. A.; Cincinnati, Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A.; Louisville, Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. A.; St. Louis, Assistant-Surgeon C. T. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WM. A. HAMMOND, Surg.-Gen. U. S. A.

SURGEONS FOR OUR WOUNDED.

A telegraph was received by Mayor OPDYKE late Saturday evening, to the effect that there had been a very severe battle, and that all the surgeons that could leave New-York should report at once to the Surgeon-General at Washington. Pursuant to this he at once called a meeting of the New-York medical men at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at 3 P. M., Sunday. On motion of Dr. CHAS. D. SMITH, Mayor OPDYKE was called to the Chair, and Dr. JNO. W. GREENE was elected Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was stated and gentlemen requested to hand in their names to the Secretary.

The following gentlemen at once complied, and most of them left, yesterday, in the six o'clock train for Washington:

Jno. W. Greene,
Austin L. Sands,
Chas. D. Smith,
W. N. Blakeman,
George Lorillard,
Wm. Detmold,
Beuford,
Finell,
Furman,
Anderson,
Wilson,
Peck,
Halleck,
Finnell,
Porter,
Ball,
J. M. Markoe,
Thad's Halstead,
Isaac Taylor,
Briddon,
Bulkley,
Donaghe,
Stone,
Benkeard,
Harris,
Griscom,
Maxwell,
Little,
McAllister,
Smith,
Booraem,
Tillottson,

SURGEONS FROM MASSACHUSETTS, ETC.

A corps of twelve Massachusetts Surgeons, viz.: Drs. W. G. Breck and Alfred Lambert, of Springfield, F. Hooper, L. S. Davis, P. W. Hartley, W. G. Bennett and assistant, of Fall River; O. E. Brewster, P. L. Miller, P. H. Manning, A. M. Smith and E. V. N. Fisher, of Pittsfield, arrived at the New-England Rooms this morning, and reported to Col. HOWE.

They are *en route* to the seat of war, under special order from the Secretary of War to Gov. ANDREW. Col. HOWE provided transportation south for them, and rendered such other aid as was essential to speed them on their way to the scene of their humane labors.

The ladies of the New-England Rooms have been busily employed all day in packing necessary articles—bandages, lint, medical stores, &c., which have been forwarded by Col. HOWE with the above corps of Surgeons.

PHYSICIANS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Skillful physicians and surgeons, provided with instruments and all necessary appliances, are being rapidly sent to the relief of soldiers wounded at Bull Run. Six physicians left last night, and others have been invited, by the Governor, and are, no doubt, on their way. Surgeon-General SMITH, with his Philadelphia corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses, also leave to-night.

THE NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLES

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

There is intense anxiety in the hotels and streets to gather incidents of the recent fights, but the reports are so indefinite as, up to this afternoon, not to justify their repetition.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The excitement has been intense throughout the city to-day, mingled with a general feeling of depression caused by the meagre accounts of Saturday's battle received to-day.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The excitement in the city to-day has been quite equal to what followed the first battle of Bull Run. Notices appeared in the Sunday papers and were also given from the pulpits, requesting the people to contribute lint, linen, whisky, cordials and other hospital stores necessary for the wounded, and a very large amount of such articles were gathered and sent forward by to-night's train. A large sum of money was also contributed.

Mayor WIGHTMAN, several members of the City Council, a squad of twenty policemen and several physicians, left by the night train also to render aid.

A train of eight double freight cars, filled with hospital stores, contributed by our citizens for the use of our wounded in Virginia, left at 6:30 P. M. The train also had a large corps of volunteer surgeons.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Increased Military Action—Capt. Means' Company—Fight with Guerrillas—Operations of Bushwhackers—Burning of Railroad Train—Twenty-second New-York State Militia—General Hospital Abolished—Col. Washington.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.,
Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

Affairs in this locality are beginning to wear a decidedly warlike aspect. Troops are arriving; (another New-York regiment, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, is just in sight,) additional gun mounting, intrenchments completed, and on every side is heard the din of preparation. Nor has this activity been in vain. Should "Stonewall," now that he has so suddenly disappeared, turn up again here, he would certainly meet with a warm reception. Yesterday the village was filled with painful rumors to the effect that Col. MEANS' famous company of Virginia cavalry, numbering one hundred men, had been surrounded by a large band of guerrillas at Waterford, about 16 miles from here, and cut to pieces, only five escaping. The Captain, for whom the Richmond authorities had offered a reward of one thousand dollars, was reported as among the prisoners. Such was the statement brought by one of the members who, being on picket duty, had escaped. All of the cavalry here were sent immediately in pursuit. Toward night, a dispatch was received from Capt. MEANS announcing that he was safe at Point of Rocks. This occasioned great joy, inasmuch as the worst fate was anticipated for him and the immense number of the company who had previously deserted from the rebel service, into which they were impressed. About 10 o'clock in the evening, our cavalry returned reporting that Capt. MEANS' men fought the rebel force until their ammunition gave out, with the loss of one killed and several wounded. None were taken prisoners. The bodies of six dead rebels were found. This was at first supposed to be a part of WHITE's cavalry force, but it has since been ascertained that they were bushwhackers. These "irregular fighters" are overrunning this part of the State. We hear of their operations in every direction, and during the past week they have become unusually bold, Last Friday a party of them suddenly darted into Smithfield, a small village some twelve miles from here, and captured seventeen out of twenty cavalry who were stationed there. One of them who escaped has shown me a splendid Colt's revolver, which he obtained from the rebels in the *mêlée.* Several of the prominent citizens of the place, who are known to have aided in their capture, have been seized, brought here and imprisoned in the engine house. There is a poetic justice in confining such characters in this place On the same day the train of cars on the Winchester road were destroyed, about sixteen miles from here—the attacking force consisting of about sixty mounted guerrillas. Obstructions were placed on the track in front, and as soon as the train stopped, in the rear to prevent a back movement. These, together with a volley fired by the enemy, brought it to a halt. Mr. LACOR, the Express agent, was seriously injured. He has since been conveyed to Baltimore. Four soldiers on board were seized, and three in citizen's clothing released. Capt. D'UTASSEY, brother to the Colonel of the Garibaldi Guard, effected his escape in an ingenious manner. Seeing the enemy by the road side as the train approached, he immediately doffed his military coat and belt, buttoning up his linen duster closely around him, and thus passed as a private citizen. One of the rebels seized his equipments lying in the corner, remarking with an oath, that he had secured one Yankee uniform. As soon as all the cars were in flames, they detached the engine from the tender, placed revolvers to the head of the engineer, and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not send his machine adrift. They then decamped with their prisoners. Fortunately, the engine did not run off the track, but sped on in safety, until the motive power was exhausted. Such is the true version of the affair.

Yesterday's afternoon train from Winchester brought some twenty-five guerrillas, who had been captured the day before on the other side of that place. They were clothed in their ragged homespun, presenting a decidedly shabby appearance. Four or five of the number were wounded, and limped along on crutches. They were all forwarded to Fort McHenry. Nine of ASHBY's Cavalry, captured by the First Vermont Cavalry, were brought here to-day. These numerous demonstrations, which are being made in various quarters, may be but the first ripples which precede the overwhelming rush of the rebel hordes down the Valley.

The Twenty-second N. Y. S. M., which was to have left for home last Sunday, volunteering their services for several days longer, in view of the apparent danger, Gen. WOOL immediately telegraphed a reply requesting them to remain. On Monday, therefore, instead of being *en route* for home, the boys were pulling up stakes, and moving behind the formidable intrenchments built by the contrabands. Companies A, H, G, D and C, to whom several large guns have been assigned, have laid aside their Enfield rifles, and are busily engaged in artillery practice. The remaining companies are detailed to picket the Winchester Railroad track. Should any emergency occur, this gallant regiment will undoubtedly give a good account of itself.

The general hospital here has been abolished, and the patients are to be removed to the Frederick hospitals and elsewhere. Col. MILES is to occupy the grounds hereafter as his headquarters. The Court-martial for this Department, Capt. OTIS, Judge Advocate, has just closed. All of the cases were disposed of. Slaves continue to enter our lines in considerable numbers. LOUIS WASHINGTON, Esq., a rebel Colonel, has lost a large number. His elegant residence, about four miles out of town, has thus far been unharmed. He is the same ignoble descendant of Gen. WASHINGTON whom Capt. COOK arrested at the time of the attack on Harper's Ferry. JOHN BROWN, the leader, lived alone among the thickets of the Maryland heights overlooking the village, while COOK taught school in the vicinity, picking up what information he could of the condition of affairs. This LOUIS WASHINGTON on one occasion had shown him a pair of pistols and a sword which were worn by his immortal ancestor. COOK's order for his arrest, demanded the surrender of these valuable mementoes. Four hour's later JOHN BROWN was to be seen flourishing them as a shibboleth at the head of his men.

Many of the Union people here complain that while their houses are mutilated the elegant residences of rank Secessionists at Charlestown, the county seat, four miles distant, are unharmed. There is some grounds for this complaint. The desolation of war is seen on every hand. It was a favorite theory of PALEY's that war is a divine institution, established for removing the inequality in numbers which exists between the sexes. What would he say were he living at this time when our young men are falling like leaves of the forest in this unhappy contest.

A DISASTER IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Our Forces Under General Manson.

Six Regiments Engaged Against a Rebel Force of 15,000 or 20,000.

RETREAT OF OUR FORCES TO LEXINGTON.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Friday afternoon, the rebels, beyond Richmond, Ky., drove in our cavalry. Gen. MANSON, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, moved up, and after throwing a few shells, the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. MANSON bivouacked for the night, and, on Saturday morning, advanced with two regiments and four guns, and coming up with the enemy, an artillery fight began, with heavy loss on both sides. The enemy attempted to turn our left flank, when sharp fighting occurred between tee skirmishers.

The Sixty-ninth Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell, to the relief of our skirmishers, ane behaved like old soldiers; but the rebels finally turned our left flank and advanced in full force on our column. Gen. MANSON ordered a retreat; fell back three miles and re-formed in line of battle on high hills, with artillery in position on the right and left flanks.

The firing by artillery was recommenced and kept up by both sides very briskly. After fighting about two hours, the enemy advanced on our right flank, under cover of the woods, and after severe fighting succeeded in turning it. Retreat immediately took place to the original camping ground. Here Gen. NELSON came up, and after great efforts succeeded in rallying the men, and formed another line of battle. Our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and some of the guns were kept without a man to work them—all having been killed or wouneed.

Gen. MANSON was wounded at about 3 P. M., when the men again fell back, retreating to Lexington. The enemy's force numbered 15,000 to 20,000. The Federal forces engaged were the Ninety-fifth Ohio, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, and MUNDY's and METCALF's Cavalry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The number is not yet known.

Lieut.-Col. TOPPING, Maj. KEMBLE, of the Seventy-first Indiana, were killed.

Gen. WRIGHT left this morning to take the field. Gen. WALLACE leaves to-night to join him. A large number of regiments are en route to Lexington.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Gen. Burnside still in Possession of the City.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Private advices from Fredericksburgh, as late as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, give contradiction to the current reports regarding the burning of bridges and destruction of property in that locality; there have been no such proceedings. Gen. BURNSIDE had possession of that city certainly at 3 o'clock P. E., yesterday.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Col. Fitch Denies Hanging Hostages.

HELENA, Ark., Friday, Aug. 22.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

SIR: To-day, for the first time, a letter from Gen. LEE, C. S. A., dated near Richmond, 3d inst., fell under my observation, charging Brig.-Gen. G. N. FITCH with having murdered in cold blood two peaceful citizens. I have no claim to the title, being plain Colonel, but am doubtless the officer alluded to. Some journal lauded me during the late White River Expedition for the alleged hanging of two hostages. Gen. LEE censures me for the same supposed act, The praise and censure are alike undeserved, and the charge in both cases without the shadow of foundation in fact. However many of them may have deserved different treatment, not a man was killed by the troops under my command, except in fair action.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. FITCH,
Colonel Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers Commanding Brigade, and late White River Expedition.

Two Steamers with Disabled Soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 31st.

Two steamers, with disabled soldiers, arrived at Portsmouth Grove this morning. We have not learned where they came from.

A Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Schooner *Mary Elizabeth* arrived to-day. She was captured by gunboat *Stars and Stripes,* on the 24th inst., off Wilmington, trying to run the blockade. She was from Nassau.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Several wooden tenements and three stables on Thorndike and Forbush streets, Charlestown, were destroyed by fire last night. Twenty families were made homeless. Loss $10,000 to $15,000.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

The Prefecture de Police and the Composition of its Service—Salaries and Statistics.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The duties of Prefect of Police of Paris are extremely multiple, and extend not only over Paris but also over the whole Department of the Seine, and the Communes of St. Cloud, Mendon, Sivres and Enghien les Bains. He is under the authority of the Ministers, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Mont de Piété, or Great Pawnbroking Office, and of the Hospitals. Under his direction are the Commissaries, the peace-officers and the police agents. Passports, permits to hunt, &c., are also issued by him. He has the supervision of prisons, markets, public houses, commerce, the printing and publishing interest, provisions, the distribution of gunpowder, and all that concerns the security of the public thoroughfares and the salubrity of the community. He takes measures in cases of conflagration or inundation, regulates the expenses of the police; the National Guard, the *Garde de Paris* and the Firemen, are always at his disposal; he causes the arrest of deserters and escaped convicts; he has also jurisdiction over the cattle market of Poissy. (This market is the most important cattle market in the neighborhood. Poissy is in the Department of the Seine et Oise, and its market is specially destined for the provisioning of Poris.) The Prefect of Police has the right to seize and open letters thrown into the Post-office.

The Bureaux of the Prefecture of Police are divided into several departments, and these subdivided into sections. The duties of each division and subdivision are designated with great precision, and a glance at them will serve to convey a good general view of the systematic manner in which the duties of each department of the entire French administration are classified.

THE CABINET OF THE PREFECT.

Everything that concerns politics; the opening of correspondence, classification of reserved affairs, measures and correspondence relating to refugees.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The Council of Hygiene and of Salubrity.—Sanitary investigation into the condition of markets, burial-grounds, slaughter-houses, dissecting-rooms, prisons, baths, and in short, into everything that concerns the public health and morality.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

First Bureau—Personnel of the Administration, postmen, wine-dealers, porters, coal-men, workmen, dispatching of correspondence, oaths, legalization of the signatures of the functionaries of Prefecture, proposal of candidates for the decoration of the Legion of Honor, &c.

Second Bureau—First Section.—Personnel of the *Garde de Paris* and Firemen, police of the theatres, balls, &c., masks and disguises, execution of the laws relating to public worship, street advertising and public venders of printed matter, street performers, infringements of the stamp act, billiard-rooms, clubs, reunions, societies, reading-rooms and educational establishments, execution of the laws relating to printing, bookselling, &c., measures for the public peace on occasions of festivities and public ceremonies.

Second Section.—Deserters, &c., the military posts, fraud, indirect taxes, deposit of trade-marks, mutual aid societies.

Third Bureau—Preservation of the archives and the library; miscellaneous matters; examination of the statutes of joint stock companies; assemblies of the electors of butchers and bakers; medals of honor; researches in the interest of families; researches as to the solvability of persons sentenced to pecuniary penalties; translation of documents; oaths of apothecaries; stamping of arms.

Fourth Bureau.—The *materiel* of the Administration; adjudications; leases and proposals for furnishing; nomination of *experts*; preservation and repairs of public buildings and their furniture; clothing of the police agents; establishment of lighting apparatus; inventory and finance of the *materiel*.

FINANCE.

Verification of the taxes levied for the account of the city; publication of the budget, and the accounts; payment of pensions and arrears; composition of the *tableau* of public street lighting.

First Section.—Commercial finance.

Second Section.—Departmental finance.

Third Section.—Finance of the produce of the industrial labor of the convicts of the department of the Seine.

Cashier's Office.—Payment of the expenses of the prefecture of police, and of the prisons in the department of the Seine; receipts of the administration.

First Division—First Bureau.—Researches in matters of crimes or misdemeanor against property or the person; furnishing of information to the Judicial Courts; preventive measures for the public peace; repression of vagabondage and beggary; correspondence with the authorities of the Departments relative to persons arrested in the provinces, &c.; collection and classification of the sentences rendered by the Courts; surveillance of convicts, vagabonds and liberated prisoners, and correspondence with the authorities relating thereto; researches after persons having disappeared from their homes; guarantee of gold and silver; presses, lever and rolling; the pawnbroking office; auction sales; strikes of workmen for higher wages; prohibited arms; suicide and accidental death; lotteries and gambling houses; games of hazard in the public thoroughfares.

Second Bureau.—Delivery of arrested persons into the hands of the Procuror-Imperial; transmission of documents concerning their arrest; interrogation of parties arrested in virtue of warrants issued by the judicial authorities of the Department; examination of liberated convicts, who, placed under surveillance, have infringed the regulations to which they were subjected; measures concerning liberated beggars; interrogation of individuals brought to the Prefecture of Police, in matters where there is no reason for sending them before the courts; questions of individuality; examination of individuels to be sent to the hospitals, or to charitable institutions.

Third Bureau.—Administrative police of the prisons and poorhouses of the Department of the Seine.

Fourth Bureau.—Passports, &c.; night-passes for midwives; permits to hunt, and game-laws in general; pass-books of workmen; hotels and boarding-houses; dealers in second-hand articles; servants; porters; ragpickers.

Fifth Bureau.—Registration of prostitutes, and all that relates to them or to public decency.

Sixth Bureau.—Lunatics, foundlings and orphans, asylums, nurses and *maisons de sevrage*—establishments where children are weaned.

Second Division—First Bureau.—Provisions, the markets of Paris, Sceux and Poissy; commerce, the Exchange, weights and measures; navigation, canals, rivers, steamboats, wine-merchants, brewers, butchers and sausage-meat makers, (*charcutiers,*) provisions of grain for bakers, mercurial substances, tripe-dealers, destruction of decayed, or unwholesome food, or of adulterated drinks.

Second Bureau—Streets, buildings, *construction* and demolition; fences and walls; flower-pots,* night men, sidewalks, quarries, railroads, public buildings, freedom of the public thoroughfares, goods exposed for sale, projections from buildings, (*saillies,*) &c.

Third Bureau.—Cleaning and lighting of the streets, sewers, aqueducts, wells, fountains, the watering of streets, water-men, chimney-sweeps, fires, private and public vehicles, carting.

Fourth Bureau—Dangerous and unhealthy establishments; nuisances, wood-yards, coal-yards, the dead-house, public assistance, steam-engines, gasometers, public health, midwives, physicians, apothecaries, &c.; cemeteries, &c.; statistics of mortality, work of children in manufactories, &c., &c.

The salaries paid to the agents of police are as follows:

The Prefect of Police	fr.50,000
1. MUNICIPAL POLICE.	
The Commissary, Chief of the Municipal Police	10,000
The Sub-Chief	5,000
Clerks, each	2,000
Peace Officer, (1 to each District,)	3,000
Peace Officer, (1 to each Central Brigade,)	3,500
Peace Officer, (miscellaneous service,)	4,000
Peace Officer, (miscellaneous service,)	5,000
Peace Officer, (1 officer de sûrele,)	6,000
Principal Inspectors, each	7,166
Brigadiers, each	1,800
Sub-Brigadiers, each	1,600
Sergents de ville, 500 at	1,500
Sergents de ville, 600 at	1,400
Sergents de ville, 800 at	1,300
Sergents de ville, 976 at	1,200
Auxiliaries, 3f. a day	1,095
Head Physician	3,500
District Physicians, each	1,600
2. GENERAL INSPECTION, (CONTROLE.)	
1 Commissary, Inspector of the exterior services of the Prefecture	8,000
1 Secretary	2,000
1 Officer of Peace	4,000
1 Brigadier	1,800
2 Sub-Brigadiers, each	1,600
20 Inspectors, 10 at	1,500
20 Inspectors, 10 at	1,400

Since the first of January, 1860, the limits of Paris having been considerably enlarged, by the suppression of the barriers, and the annexation of the vast suburbs which lay between the fortifications and the octrol wall, the police force has undergone certain modifications. Therefore, I only vouch for the approximativeness and not the exactness of the foregoing table. As my purpose is only to give a certain rapid glance at the police organization of Paris, the preceding figures, if not exactly applicable to the present state of things, (my authority being five years old,) may, at any rate, serve as a point of comparison if any reader have the curiosity to present the New-York Police service in contrast.

I regret that at present I have it not in my power to give the numbers of the present Paris Police force. In 1855, it numbered as follows: 1 Chief of the Municipal Police, 1 sub-chief, 12 clerks, 24 peace officers, 12 principal inspectors, 54 brigadiers, 319 sub-brigadiers, 2,876 sergents de ville, 261 auxiliaries, 1 head physician, 12 district physicians. The number of persons employed in the Department of General Inspection (*contrôle*) is given above.

* The placing of flower-pots upon window-sills or in dangerous places.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Commercial—Arrivals and Departures—Politics—Relief for Mendoza—Funeral of Dr. Maza and Son—British Minister—United States Minister—English Bank—Ex-United States Consul Hudson—Steamer Mississippi—Season—Markets—Prices, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, June 28, 1862.

Our month closes with the departure of the packet which left this port yesterday, and by accident I am able to forward this after her.

The month has been commercially stagnant, but politically there has been more than usual of activity. Only ten vessels sailed, of which three, *H. L. Rutgers*, *R. Mitchel*, and *B. Aymar*, cleared for New-York, and only twenty-two arrived, of which only one, the *Lizzie*, came from the United States. Those bound homeward took 17,223 dry hides, of which 8,000 went to Boston, and the rest to New-York, and 522 bales of wool, all to New-York, except 190 to Boston.

The political atmosphere is affected by the discussions of the National Congress, which has been assembled in extraordinary session to adjust the long-existing disturbances between this Province and the remainder of the Confederation. As the Congress assembles here it is quite likely that the Buenos Ayreans will have everything their own way. Two projects are now discussed as to the location of the Capital; each one gives Buenos Ayres nearly all. One federalizes 16 square leagues, about seven leagues from this city, at the end of the San Fernando Railroad. The other takes 100 square leagues from the margin of this province, and as much from the margin of Santa Fé, and thus a district will arise after the model of the District of Columbia. We shall probably know the result before the next mail.

We have abundant reason to complain of the tardiness of the authorities here in sending the aid required by the earthquake at Mendoza, March 20, 1861. Many have suffered beyond belief, and many have died, and there are still in bank over 50,000 Spanish dollars undistributed. Yesterday there was published a copy of a subscription made in Rome for the sufferers at Mendoza. The Pope gives 500 Spanish dollars; not a bad sum, although men here less wealthy, and not claiming the suffering people as children, have given as much. Then we find in the list illustrious names for sums not at all remarkable for excess. For example, (the sums are in Spanish dollars,) the Minister of Belgium, $3; the Ministers of Spain and Portugal, each $5; Prince JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, $2 50!

Twenty-three years ago yesterday, Dr. MAZA, President of the Senate, was killed in his office by an assassin, sent by ROSAS, then Governor, and his son, Col. MAZA, was killed the same day. Yesterday one of the largest churches (San Miguel) in this city was crowded with persons, assembled for the funeral service peculiar to the Catholics. The occasion was used, politically, to deepen the abhorrence of the people for the party then in power, and to extol the liberality of our present leaders.

This morning's papers announce the departure for England of Her British Majesty's Minister, Mr THORNTON. He has made himself wonderfully popular here by his gentlemanly bearing and his prompt attention to the duties of his office. He has not neglected one old claim, among all the fungus growth of claims in all this valley. From Uruguay to Paraguay, he has gone settling with these wheedling Governments. We have hope that the new United States Minister, Hon. R. C. KIRK, who was presented to the Government here last week, will prove another such worthy representative. He has made an admirable impression thus far, and we have long hoped that our Government would spare one such Minister.

It has been the custom, from time immemorial, to hold the political caucuses for the various wards in the churches. We are approaching an election for members of the Legislature, and a caucus is called for the San Miguel Church. The editor of the *Standard*, who is a good Catholic, suggests the utter unfitness of a church for such purposes. It is a step in the right direction. The desecration cannot continue long after being noticed.

The Legislature has just authorized the establishment of three branch banks, at the provincial towns of Mercedes, San Nicolas and Dolores. Steps have been taken to establish a bank of deposit and issue, based on an English capital of one million pounds sterling. It would, no doubt, pay enormous profits.

The cotton raising fever has prevailed here, as in all other warm climates, since the beginning of the American war. Seed was obtained and announced for distribution in quantities to test the soil and climate, and crowds hurried to obtain it. More has been sent for, and the native cotton, as found in Paraguay and in the province of Santa Fé, will be carefully looked after. Along the upper waters of the La Plata the "Sea Island" quality is found growing wild.

An "emporium of light" has been opened in this city. It is no other than a shop for the sale of kerosene oil. The one introducing [illegible] rich harvest, as the gas is poor, the gas company ungenerous and unpopular, and the price of kerosene is upwards of $1 50 per gallon, and there is but one place in the city for its sale. I need not say that the fortunate beginner of the trade is a Yankee. He has also opened a house in Montevideo, and is about to send an agent to Rosario.

It was expected that Ex-United States Consul HUDSON would have gone to the United States by yesterday's packet, and he even had taken his ticket, but I see that he did not go.

The United States steamer *Mississippi*, which proved such a convenience on the route between this city and Montevideo, will depart, in a few days for the coast of China, to enter the local tea-carrying trade. The Winter is mild, and very favorable for the flocks. Markets remain very inactive, and prices much as by previous advices. ADELANTE.

THE HOSPITAL AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Interesting Incident—Presentation to Hospital Steward Fenton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1862.

Knowing that you and your readers are interested in all that pertains to the army and its connections, I take the liberty to send you an account of a very pleasing occurrence which took place here last evening.

The duties assigned to Hospital Steward HENRY FENTON at this place, are very arduous and difficult of execution, yet have been performed by him in such a commendable and praiseworthy manner as to please and satisfy all. Accordingly his many friends concluded to show their appreciation of the good qualities he has ever exhibited, by presenting him with some memorial as a token of their high esteem as a man and a soldier.

One hundred and five dollars were soon subscribed for the purpose, and, thinking that a gold watch would be as serviceable to him, and, therefore, as valuably prized by him, that amount was immediately forwarded to Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., of your City, accompanied by an order for the above-named article, which arrived yesterday. It is an elegant watch, upon which is engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to HENRY FENTON, Steward, United States Army, Annapolis, Md., August, 1862, in token of the many noble qualities evinced in his bearing toward his fellow soldiers."

The presentation took place last evening, beneath the Church Pavilion, where were congregated a large assemblage, composed not only of the contributors but of many who believed the gift to be well deserved, but who had not been called upon to aid in procuring it.

The presentation speech was delivered in a very feeling, appropriate and spirited manner by Corporal AMBROSE E. SAWYER, of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and was as follows:

STEWARD FENTON: The attendants of this hospital have chosen me to the honor of acting as their representative on this occasion, in the utterance of their sentiments and the expression of their feelings.

While we deeply deplore the sad necessity which occasioned the separation of us and our regiments, and heartily envy our more robust comrades, whose stronger physical natures enable them to act the noble part of American soldiers on the field at this important time of our country's peril, yet we can but rejoice that the circumstances of our separation were so controlled as to send us to this hospital, governed as it is by such superior officers and such regulations.

We are not insensible to the kind treatment which we receive, nor to the privileges which we enjoy, and we cannot act contrary to that most sacred emotion which is implanted within our breasts, nor turn aside from that principle which we see is a prominent characteristic in the natural universe. For, on looking over the broad field of nature, we find that there is not a running rill nor rivulet whose surface is kissed by the rays of the glorious sun, that does not acknowledge it, and a thankful song of joyous melody from the little brook, is wafted toward the "God of Day." There is not a plant nor a shrub that drinks the refreshing dews and rains from heaven, but that beautifies the earth the sky looks upon, and stretches upward its arms in gratitude. There's not a river, nor a lake, nor an ocean, upon which is shed the soft mellow light of the moon and stars, but that returns it from a firmament in its own crystal depths. And thus we see expressions of gratitude manifest in all nature. Nor does it stop there. There is a sea of humanity which is God's own creation, and filled by streams of overflowing gratitude from the human soul, upon which floats many a well-laden argosy, whose sails are filled with soft whispers of true love and friendship.

Upon such a sea to-day is launched forth such a bark, and the breeze which bears her onward comes from the hearts and lips of those you see before you, and the burden with which she is freighted is a slight token of their respect, esteem and gratitude to you. They have looked admiringly upon the manner in which you have performed your arduous labors; they have striven to imitate you in the consistent soldierly bearing which has characterized your intercourse with them and others; they have received your favors and kindnesses gratefully, and now, we pray you, accept this as a token of our appreciation of those noble, manly qualities, and with it our most devoted friendship and profound esteem, and we ardently hope that it may perform its duties as regularly as the memory of our pleasant intercourse with you will be in our hearts perpetual, and that every hour of time that it records may be richly laden with exalted happiness to you, until time is lost in eternity.

In reply, Steward FENTON stated that as he had received no intimation that he was to be the recipient of such an honor, he was totally unprepared to return his thanks in such a manner as he would desire. He felt very grateful, however, and happy to learn that his course had merited their approval, and said that he should always try to do in the future what he had endeavored to do in the past, namely, "his whole duty." After again uttering his thanks for their kind expression of regard, as manifested by the gift of such a valuable article, he begged to be excused from further remarks, and then received the congratulations of his many friends. The affair was a very pleasant one, and such manifestations must only confirm us in the opinion, that the obligations of kindness and gentleness are extensive as the claims to manliness, and that coarseness and tyranny are so many forms of brute power, or so many indications of what it is man's peculiar glory not to be. F. C. F.

The Indian Murders—What will the London Times Say?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The shocking massacre of men, women and children in Minnesota, which now so grieves and horrifies our people, will of course receive due attention from "the guardians of civilization," speaking through the London *Times*. What utterance ought we to expect, from that immaculate oracle on this new outbreak of diabolism, instigated and directed by the emissaries of Secessia? We fully anticipate that "the Thunderer" will, in some ingenious manner, extract from this utterly heart-rending series of atrocities, *some* ground of accusation against our Government and people. The position of "Devil's Advocate," which it has so consistently labored to fill, leaves it no other course. We hereby distinctly notify the London *Times* and all its instigators and victims, precisely what we expect. It has not failed to turn every important event which has happened since the beginning of our contest into a subject of reproach. It has lost no opportunity of perverting the truth against us, or of uttering harsh, bitter, wicked denunciations against our cause and everything belonging to it. While the suffering operatives of England and Scotland have been glorifying human nature by their patient and high-souled endurance of privations which have come upon them because of secession, the fat, venal, rancorous *Times*, has lost no chance of disgracing humanity by boldly advocating "the devil and all his works." Consistency requires that it should send to the valiant Indian Confederates some strong words of recognition, some fatherly exhortations for them to persevere in their holy cause against a Government and people who are capable of incurring JEFF. DAVIS' displeasure, and who are much read out of the list of civilized nations by his Confederate Excellency and his British stipendiaries, as the Indians have been by their National oppressors. Has not our Republic become a nuisance, and are not these redskins doing their best to abate it, by striking at the root, and slaughtering women and children who are the fundamental causes of our nationality nuisance? We shall look, too, for a *bubbling, faggotly*, "I told you so" letter from the *heartless* HEAD, announcing that the West is seceding, as he predicted, and that the Indians have just furnished the needed precedents for burning "the seacoast cities."

Should Mephistopheles undertake the management of the London *Times*, one change would result. He would never permit the gentleman to be so glaringly and openly lost in the fishwoman. While he would advocate the same principles, and rejoice in the same events, he would have the art to conceal his emotions, when, as in this Indian business, it would on the whole be more sagacious to do so. Possibly the London *Times*, and the Jews for whom it sins, may for once practice the wisdom of reticence, but we expect they will blunder into speech as in consistency [illegible] the London *Times* say? It is a pretty safe rule to imagine what Satan, muddled with beef and beer, would say, and to add thereto a coarse, ungentlemanly, brutality of manner, which Satan has too much art to display. This will be nearly what may be expected from Printing House-square. Our cause will never be desperate so long as the London *Times* abuses us, and we may well fear that all is lost when Munchausen, Meanness, Money & Co., of the Thunderer, shall find anything in us to praise. H.

AUG. 29, 1862.

The Insurance Companies and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article contained in a recent number of your paper, entitled "The draft and its effect on Life Insurance," the writer suggests an inquiry, which may naturally enough arise in the minds of policy-holders; and such inquiry being both legitimate and practical, an answer to it, for those whose own reflections do not suggest the answer, may be useful and important.

A life policy is the written evidence of a contract between the life insurance company and the applicant for the assurance, and being accepted by such applicant, with the conditions therein contained, is binding, according to its tenor, upon both the parties. No human power can vary or change the terms of the contract, without the consent of both the parties. By the terms of the policy, the company are bound, on their part, to pay the whole amount of the assurance on the event of death, whether it occur sooner or later. The conditions to be observed, on the part of the assured, are few and simple. Among them is the one rendering the policy void by an engagement of the party in active military service, without the consent of the company. Now, the draft ordered by the Government may cause inconvenience to the assured, in relation to his policy, should he be drafted, but it cannot change the terms of his contract, or compel the life assurance company to waive or modify the provision expressly inserted in the policy, making it void by military service. The Company are by no means bound to grant a permit for such service, even at an extra rate. That they have done so is no evidence of their being legally bound to do it, but, being entirely voluntary on their part, is rather an evidence of a patriotic desire, so far as lies in their power, consistently with the nature of their trust, and the strength and stability of their institution, to continue to the assured, while he goes forth to fight the battles of his country, that beneficent provision which he had made for his family or estate, in case of his decease. Whether he volunteers or is drafted can make no difference, so far as the conditions of his contract are concerned. The draft subjects him to inconvenience, it is true, and to additional expense, in case the Life Insurance Company consent to grant him a war permit at an extra rate. But this is only one of the many inconveniences, and expenses caused by the war and its circumstances, which we are obliged to accept and submit to as unavoidable, making the best of the matter the nature of the case will admit. The war is a disturbing force to all plans of business in various ways, but it does not absolve individuals from contracts and engagements entered into with other individuals or corporations or institutions. It may make the observance and execution of engagements more inconvenient or more difficult, and disturb business relations and plans in various ways, but cannot impair the obligation of contracts, especially as to conditions inserted with express reference to such circumstances as those which have actually arisen—to actual war and *military service*.

So much for the *legal* bearings of the case. It remains to show, briefly, that these legal relations are founded in *equity* and substantial justice.

The accumulation of moneys in the hands of a Life Assurance Company constitute a sacred fund, pledged to families and estates; and the officers of the Company, as managers of this fund, are managers, not of their own property, but of that of others, acting simply as trustees. Sustaining such a relation, they have no right to adopt any measures which shall either divert any portion of the funds from their legitimate destination, or impair the stability and strength of the institution, or distribute its funds inequitably among the *cestui que trusts*, the parties in interest.

Life Assurance, as practiced by well-regulated Companies, has both a solid and equitable basis. The calculations upon which the rates are adjusted are approximately scientific. The average of mortality being known by actual observation, furnishes the principal *datum* or element in the calculation, and the proper allowance being also made for interest on the one side, and the lesser item of expenses on the other, safe and equitable rates are readily arrived at, insuring both stability to the institution and equity to the assured, the rates thus obtained giving, upon the most severe calculation, a moderate margin or surplus, thus securing the requisite strength, and containing a permanently sustaining principle, an enduring principle of life, which should make the institution perpetual and immortal, while, at the same time, this surplus, on the mutual principle adopted by nearly all Companies at the present day, belongs to the assured, and is distributed back to them periodically, so far as found to exceed, at such periods, as it does, practically, the amount necessary to be reserved for strength and stability, thus combining absolute security and equity to all.

Equity is also maintained in detail by the particular adjustment of the rates of the different ages, so as to have the average of contributions, or premiums, as technically termed, fall equally upon all, of whatever age. Every age has an expectation of life different from every other age, and therefore every age has its own peculiar rate of premium, and thus all who are assured for an equal sum pay, on the average, equally, the younger members paying in smaller annual installments, but for a longer term; the older members paying in larger annual installments, but for a shorter term—the aggregate of each intended to be on the average equal.

It is on the same general principle, requiring stability and equity, that only sound lives are accepted; for, it being found impracticable to prescribe different rates for different states of health, it becomes necessary to exclude persons affected with fatal diseases, otherwise danger and disaster might ensue to the institution, and sound lives suffer unjustly from the connection, paying more than their proportion.

On the same principle, and to the same general purpose of stability and equity, specific, definite, extra hazards, if, by special permission, accepted, and covered by the policy, must be paid for by extra premium, else we endanger the institution, and do injustice to those who do not incur such extra hazards.

Keeping these principles in view, namely, that the managers of Life Asssurance Companies are acting in a fiduciary capacity, managing not their own property but that of others, as simple trustees, and that they are bound to deal equally and justly by all, and preserve unimpaired the sacred fund with which they are intrusted for the purposes for which it is set apart, it is easy to see that these managers have no right to abstract any portion of this general fund, even with the most patriotic motives, and for an end in itself the most desirable. On the contrary, it is not only their right, but their duty, if any member proceeds to incur a definite and special extra hazard, to require of such member such an extra rate or compensation as shall be a substantial approximate equivalent for such extra hazard. This is due as well to the permanence of the institution, and its ability to fulfill all its obligations as to the relative rights of the members.

Having these principles in view, in the Spring of 1861, soon after the present war broke out, the several Life Assurance Companies of this country met, through some of their principal officers, at the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City, to consider the subject of the "war risk," as it was termed, and after a patriotic and harmonious discussion and consideration of such statistics of mortality in wars as could then be presented, the convention unanimously recommended an assumption of the war risk in existing policies at a moderate extra rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the sum insured. Judge BETTS, as legal adviser, was present, and gave a very clear and able legal view of the question, clearly setting forth, in the course of his remarks, the propriety and necessity, in case the war risk should be assumed, of charging an approximate equivalent for the extra hazard.

Although the action of this convention was not binding upon the several Companies represented, the resolutions adopted being merely advisory, still the recommendations adopted have been practically carried out by all the Companies except, perhaps, a few of the youngest, whose accumulations have not yet become sufficient to justify them in assuming the war risk, even at the extra rate.

This, then, is the position of the Life Assurance Companies, that while they are absolutely protected by their contracts, in relation to the war risk, and if they assume that risk they do it voluntarily, they still feel, in common with all loyal men, a patriotic desire to do all in their power to sustain the nation in its struggle for existence, and also to continue to those families whose protectors and providers have gone forth to fight for their country, that protection which, by a life policy, duty and affection had provided. The Life Assurance Companies do not wish to charge a mill for their extra risks over their net cost. On the contrary, they suppose the extra charge may not quite make them good for the war losses they may sustain. But the deficit, if any, will not be so considerable as to cause them to feel that they have essentially impaired the sacred fund intrusted to them, inasmuch as they have secured an approximate, though perhaps not complete equivalent for the additional risk, and having been thus faithful to their trust, they will rather rejoice than regret that something, even in addition to the original provision for families, has been positively contributed to the noble object of saving the National life, with all its glories of the past and hopes for the future.

I have an abiding faith in the success of our country's cause. The good Ship of State will, under God, outride the storm. The patriot's hope will be fulfilled. The National life, with all the priceless blessings bound up in it, will be saved, and the unity of our history and destiny as one people will be maintained. But, to accomplish this, it behooves every true man, whether in an individual or associated capacity, to do his utmost for his country in this, her hour of peril. The Life Assurance Associations will try to do their part, all that they can possibly do, (consistently with all their responsibilities as trustees,) toward providing for the widows and orphans of those who may fall in their country's cause. And, while these institutions may not be able, as *associations*, to accomplish the full measure of their patriotic desires, many individual [illegible] thoughtful, provident, [illegible] who make provisions for their families by life policies against the event of their own decease, will be found contributing nobly, as *individuals*, in various and numerous ways toward the common cause. They, in common with other loyal and patriotic men, have come and will continue to come nobly and powerfully to the rescue of their beloved country in the present crisis.

But I have written more than I intended. For any further expression of the sentiments which crowd upon my mind for utterance, upon the all-engrossing topic of our national struggle, I must find other occasion for access to the public eye or ear, if I can in so doing be of any service to our noble country, in her conflict with treason and rebellion. C. F. D.

A Woman's Appeal to the Men of Maryland.

The President, by his order yesterday, calling for three hundred thousand additional troops, announces that unless that number be furnished by volunteers by the 15th of August, he will make up the deficiency by special *draft*, from the militia of the respective States.

Under this call, Maryland, as I am advised, must furnish nine thousand able-bodied fighting men. The question for Maryland to decide is, whether she will furnish her quota by volunteers, or whether she will devolve upon the President the duty to raise this number by conscription on her people.

I desire to submit a few brief considerations in favor of our immediate response to this call of our country; upon the patriotism and valor of the people of Maryland.

The President, by his modification of the Confiscation bill, and the proclamation and military orders, which have followed, has placed the Government of the country in marked antagonism to the Abolition party, its purposes and designs. Whether it continues so antagonized, depends now entirely on the action of the Border States. If they will in good faith sustain the Government in its efforts to put an end to the rebellion, they can save the Union and all their rights; including that to the labor and service of the African. But, if the Border States now falter, they become the virtual allies of the Abolitionists, and the country will be forever lost. The fact that the Border States have so many traitors and active sympathizers in the rebellion, has been the sole cause of the radical strength in and out of Congress, and it ought now to be a solemn warning to these States, and an immediate incentive to an efficient, bold and energetic action, by the enrollment of troops to sustain the National Government.

And especially is the duty of Maryland clear at this crisis. On her loyalty depends the fate of her people, to-day and forever. The disinclination of the people to volunteer in defence of the Government is every hour becoming more and more discouraging to the Union people in the South. If the loyal States do not respond with alacrity to the call of their country, it will be regarded as conclusive proof of the weakness of the Government, and its inability ever to restore to them the protection of the Constitution. Consequently, the Union men of the South will lose all hope of a future return to the old flag; and be compelled to make, with their neighbors, the best political arrangements they can for the future protection of their civil and religious liberties. This itself will unavoidably impress upon the war a purely sectional character. Then, whether it continues for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, and whether it degenerates into that most horrible of all forms, a social and servile war, Maryland, from her very geographical position, must become the battle-ground. And in that event, come what may, Maryland and all that is dear to her must perish. Now, if the Border States stand back, and allow the radical Abolitionists to control the war, it will most assuredly take this odious form.

Maryland has more to dread, then, by a dismemberment of the Union, than any State besides. The wail of woe which will go up from her desolated households, her sacked and burned cities and towns, will have a keener anguish, as it cries to heaven, than that from any other part of our once happy, but now bleeding land. If the Border States fail not in this hour of national extremity, the Constitution and the Union may be saved; but if, from any memory of past injury, they neglect their manifest duty, to respond with alacrity to the call of their country, and furnish their full quota of soldiers to defend the General Government, this war will become at once a sectional contest, and the destruction of the Republic thereby insured. For eighty years we have maintained our Government free from bloody strife, or from a single difference between the States and the National Government that has not had a peaceful solution at the ballot-box. Within this period, every Government in Europe has been convulsed and revolutionized, costing a sacrifice of human life of not less than two hundred and fifty millions. And yet, from the day we achieved our independence, the despotisms of Europe have secretly been against us, and especially has England conspired the destruction of our Democratic institutions. It was for this purpose, and not from considerations of a philanthropic or humane character, that England, after having *forced* Slavery upon us, abolished it in her own dominions.

It was to weaken England, not to save republican liberty, that France became our ally in the American Revolution.

It was to check the growth of England and France, and not from any love for the principles of free government, that has maintained for us the friendship of Russia.

To suppose, in the event of a final dismemberment of the Union, that the Border States can maintain their liberties by *uniting* with the Confederate States, will be a *fatal mistake*. Let this be understood *now*, for *hereafter* it will be *too late*. The traitors never designed to unite in a permanent government with the Border States, *unless by the destruction of the political rights of the people of these States*. For the philosophy of the entire secession movement is that *Slavery and the right of suffrage cannot coexist*. And to perpetuate Slavery they desired to rid themselves of a Government which allows the laboring man his vote, and recognizes the right of the majority to rule. They know full well that the laboring classes, being the *majority*, hold the political power in all the Border States; and, consequently would control the destiny of their new empire, and thereby *defeat* the very end of their revolution, unless they could *deprive labor of suffrage*. The traitors who have now usurped the political power from the people, will *never* surrender it if they succeed in achieving their independence; therefore their purpose is, and has been from the beginning, merely to *use* the Border States during the war; with no more sincerity for their weal than was exhibited in the formation of their *Constitution*, which *prohibited* the African Slave trade! The Border States have not *really* any more interest in common with the cotton States, than they have with the States of New-England. The traitors who planned the destruction of this Government, for the purpose of building up an aristocracy on the substratum of Slavery, never designed *that any poor white man should have political rights*. These rights, if their scheme proves successful, are exclusively for the *aristocratic* class.

If then, all the Slave States were recognized to-day as an independent power, and every soldier of the Union were withdrawn north of Mason & Dixon's line, there would be *no peace* for Maryland and the Border States. For they would then have to appeal to the sword, for the *very rights* and privileges they, as freemen, now enjoy. If the hostility to the majority principle should prove sufficiently powerful to dismember a Union of thirty-four States, numbering upwards of thirty millions of people, it would surely be strong enough to establish their aristocracy over fifteen States, numbering some twelve millions of people, by taking the political power from the laboring man, and reducing him to Slavery.

It is no time, now, for Maryland to stop to consider the wrong or injury she has sustained by Abolitionists. And it is the highest wisdom to *fight*, and *to fight now*, in the Union, under the old flag of WASHINGTON, for the *right* of the *majority* principle, and the *right of labor to an equal vote*. For, if by her apathy, she allows the Union to be lost, she will hereafter have to fight *alone* for the recovery of those very rights she now so abundantly enjoys. The demon of aristocracy, which is now drenching the country in fraternal blood, *in order to transfer the political power from the majority to the minority*, must now be met, and utterly overthrown, or else all that is valuable in the achievements of our Revolutionary fathers is gone for evermore.

It is enough to make one weep tears of blood to see a laboring man fighting now against a Government which secures to him *every right*, for the purpose of establishing *one* which, by the inevitable logic of its principles, will deprive him of all political power. To see him forging chains to manacle himself and his posterity, only to be broken by another bloody war, when there will be no Government to protect him in the recovery of his lost liberties. Marylanders, let us discard all thoughts but the single one of saving our common country. Let us consecrate to this work our energies and resources. Let every son and every daughter resolve upon one united effort now, to do their part heroically to save the most beneficent and glorious Government the world has ever known. ANNA ELIZA CARROLL.

AUG. 5, 1862.

Cadets from the Ranks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some months since the writer of this suggested, through the columns of a cotemporary, that some of the appointments at West Point and the Naval Academy should be made from the soldiers and sailors who were distinguishing themselves in this war. The bill for the organization of the Naval Academy was so changed as to allow the President to choose three. He has done so. Here is the record of one. F. A. ROE, Executive officer of the United States ship *Pensacola*, at New-Orleans, reports thus to Capt. MORRIS, date April 30:

"I must make special mention of THOS. FLOOD, (boy,) who acted as my aid on the bridge. He was swept from my side along with the signal quartermaster, MURRY, who had his leg shot away by a shell which burst near them. FLOOD finding himself unhurt on the deck below the bridge, assisted the signal quartermaster to get below. After getting him into the hands of the Surgeon, FLOOD promptly returned to my side, and assisted me very materially by taking the duties of signal quartermaster upon himself. This duty he performed with the coolness, exactitude and fidelity of a veteran seaman. I cannot speak too warmly of FLOOD, and would be glad to see him appointed a midshipman in the navy. His intelligence and gentle character are of a high order."

Here is the record of another boy who did *not* get appointed. It is the report of Capt. [illegible] runs, in the same fight:

"I would particularly commend to the [illegible] Department OSCAR PECK, second-class boy, the powder boy of the after rifle, whose coolness and intrepidity attracted the attention of all hands. A fit reward for such services would be an appointment to the Naval School."

We hope that a similar rule will be adopted in West Point, and that the places not filled from the rebel districts may be filled by the loyal young soldiers now fighting in the Union ranks, volunteer or regular, no preference but that of merit.

The question has been often asked, how is it that the navy makes so much more progress than the army? The answer is simple enough. No person is commissioned for the lowest grade of command unless he has some knowledge, through practice, as a sailor. That, of course, has taught him some discipline, and the necessity of coolness in danger. But the army appointments are made even of the higher grades of stumping lawyers, without any military knowledge, and under Mr. CAMERON the grossest favoritism and nepotism prevailed; so much so that Mr. STANTON was obliged to issue an order running into the other extreme, which I may comment on another time. G. W. B.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE RELEASED PRIVATEERSMEN.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug. 14.

A large number of privateersmen, released from Northern prisons, have arrived in Charleston. The *Mercury* gives a list of their names, and dates of capture, and states that the accounts obtained from them in regard to the brutal treatment to which they have been constantly subjected during their captivity, realize all that has ever been written of the cowardly and malignant cruelty of the Lincoln Government and its hirelings. Most of the privateersmen were tried and convicted as pirates, and, during the long and terrible term of their confinement in the close, damp, and filthy cells allotted to condemned felons, the cheerful prospect of a halter was frequently held up for their edification. The crew of the *Petrel* were imprisoned for six months in Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia; five months in Fort Lafayette, and about four weeks in Fort Delaware. A considerable portion of this period was spent by these unfortunate men in double irons! Their fare was a very small piece of bread, and a still smaller piece of salt pork, twice a day, occasionally varied by a little bean soup of about the consistency of water. Nearly two-thirds of the men had scurvy and the itch.

The Government allowance for rations purports to be sixteen cents a day for each prisoner, but it was stated in a Philadelphia newspaper that Capt. GIBSON, by "his excellent management," saved about two-thirds of this sum, and expended it in clothing, which the prisoners never received the benefit of. The Confederate commissioned officers, forty-seven in number, were confined in a room forty feet long by fifteen in width, the ascent to which was taken away every night. On some days, as the caprice of the commanding officer happened to be, the officers were permitted to walk for half an hour on the parapet of the fort. The treatment of Col. ZAVONA, (the "French Lady,") so well known for his daring feat in accomplishing the capture of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, and other vessels on the Potomac, is described to have been most villainous and inhuman. He is still languishing in a cell, so narrow as to give him no opportunity to lie down, and into which the light of heaven never penetrates, except through a small augur-hole in one of the boards with which his cell window has been planked up. And yet this gallant man is a regularly-commissioned officer of the Confederate States. The general determination of the exchanged prisoners is to be shot before they will again be taken and undergo the miseries of a Northern prison.

The men were landed at Varina on James River, fifteen miles below Richmond, from which place, weak and weary as they were, they were obliged to walk to Richmond, without orders where to report, or to whom to apply for food and lodging. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Thursday, says:

"In consequence of this neglect the greater number of them are lying about the city without money and without food. We heard, yesterday, that to escape the horrors of starvation they had been advised to repair to Belle Isle and occupy the evacuated quarters of the Yankees, and to subsist on their leavings. Is this a fitting welcome for men who periled their lives and suffered the horrors of Northern dungeons for their country's cause?"

PUSH NORTHWARD.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug. 15.

Every day, as well as every indication from the North, serves to impress upon us not only the importance, but the absolute necessity of a formidable forward movement of our armies, and the repossession of our lost ground, before the forces of the enemy shall be strengthened in overwhelming power by the new levies. There is no longer any room to doubt that LINCOLN will very speedily get all the troops he has called for, and to resist successfully their overrunning our country will tax the patriotism as well as the bravery and muscle of our people. The South should—nay, must—put forth all her available strength, and draw upon all her resources, to check the advance of the Northern hordes that will be hurled upon us the coming Fall.

As yet our people have only had a foretaste of the troops. The horrors and miseries are yet in store for them, if the Yankees, in redoubled force, are permitted to march in and infest our country. They threaten to, and, if not prevented by the strong arm of our brave men, will come down upon us with overwhelming power, marching from the northern border of the Confederacy to the Gulf of Mexico. We do not wish to excite the fears of our people, but we do wish to warn them in time, in order that they may provide against disasters threatened them. The North has as yet taxed lightly her energies and her resources, especially her resources in men.

In view of the state of affairs here foreshadowed, it behooves the South, without delay, to throw into the field every available man within her borders, make a bold push for the northern boundary of our territory, meet the enemy at the threshold, and thus save our homes and country from further pillage and devastation. Supineness and inaction now are the sure precursors of subjugation and ruin.

ANOTHER RAID, AND ITS RESULTS.

Correspondence of the Mobile News.

TUPELO, Aug. 10.

Capt. RODDY, commanding a squadron of independent cavalry, returned to this point to-day, having finished a tour of observation and destruction among the Yankees. The Captain took up his line of march, two weeks since, for the purpose of "taking notes" of observation, and "green-backs" whenever opportunity offered. He conducted his force to the rear of the Federals, gaining all desired information, and then turned his attention to the cotton question, which now so sorely exercises Yankee Generals and speculators. At Pocahontas, Texas, and in the vicinity, upward of one thousand bales of the coveted staple were given to the flames by RODDY's squadron.

The force of Federals which can be thrown together at Corinth, in twenty-four hours, is estimated at 20,000. Of this force, but 6,000 are now at Corinth, the balance being at Memphis, Columbus, Humboldt, and other points accessible by rail. The Yankees have given up the telegraph line between Corinth and Memphis, finding it impossible to have it put up as rapidly as it is torn down by the guerrillas. A new line has, therefore, been extended *via* Humboldt and Pittsburgh Landing. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is used very little by the enemy, only an occasional train with great precaution being run with commissary stores to Yankee troops at Rienzi. The greater part of transportation is being done by wagon trains.

The Federal troops along the line of the M. and C. R. R., between Corinth and Memphis, are constantly harassed by Confederate guerrillas, and are kept in perpetual fear of the Confederate army.

"CHEERING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY."

From the Mobile Advertiser, Aug. 12.

Among the arrivals in this city yesterday, we had the pleasure of meeting J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Esq., of Kentucky. Mr. JOHNSTON is a nephew of the late Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, and resides near Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., which was one of the locations in which JOHN MORGAN found his warmest welcome and made his longest stay. Having shown his sympathy for the Southern cause rather too strongly to suit the tastes of the Lincoln authorities, Mr. JOHNSTON was compelled to flee the State, in order to avoid arrest and transportation to Camp Chase.

The political and military intelligence which Mr. JOHNSTON brings in regard to the State of Kentucky, is of great importance at this time, and is in the highest degree cheering. He represents the popular sentiment as, in the main, sound and steadily tending, under the influence of Federal usurpations, towards unanimity upon the question of Southern rights. The Union leaders are almost in despair as to their prospect of maintaining their dominion, and are resorting to the most extreme measures, under the dictatorship of Gen. BOYLE, military Governor. Men of Southern sentiments prudently remain quiet, confident in the hope and belief that their day of deliverance is near, and ready, whenever the opportunity is offered, to show themselves worthy of their proud ancestry, and to vindicate their fair fame from aspersions to which they have been subjected since the Federal occupation of their State.

THE NEGROES HOIST THE BLACK FLAG.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug. 14.

In another column, this evening, will be found the order of the Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, calling for a regiment of "colored persons" who will "constitute a part of the quota" of the State. The "gentleman of color" has at last turned up "by authority," to the eternal disgrace of the twenty millions of whites who thus acknowledge their inability to conquer seven millions. Whenever this regiment appears on the field, let the black flag be raised.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLARK.

From the Grenada Appeal, Aug. 15.

The country will be rejoiced to learn that this officer, so severely wounded at Baton Rouge, will probably recover. A private letter from Jackson, says: "I am happy to inform you that glorious, gallant Gen. CLARK, Mississippi's noblest soldier, has a chance for recovery. He is still a prisoner at Baton Rouge, where he is receiving every attention and kindness. That God may speed and prosper his recovery is the prayer of thousands of true hearts."

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Uncertainties of the Overland Mail—Drowning Casualties—Fourth of July in the Back Settlements—Emigration—A Mormon Plan for an Iron-clad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 17, '62.

Half of the warm season is past, and still our Eastern mail is precarious. We are not likely to receive or forward any mail matter eastward for two or three weeks, during the movement of the Company's traps from the Sweetwater to the Bitter Creek route, which is now in operation by ox teams. After the location of the new route is fully completed, I do hope that something will happen, and continue to happen, to insure regular and efficient mail communication across the continent, and thus restore and maintain the confidence of the public in the Central Overland Route. If such be not the case, why, the next thing will be to hope that the fire-horse will soon be along on his iron track, and drive off the route every vestige of the mail stage fixings.

Such being the current circumstances, I forward the present by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus, trusting that New-York will thereby be reached in due time.

Next Thursday, the 24th, the anniversary of the arrival of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his pioneers in this valley, will be celebrated, I suppose, in style similar to the celebration of the "4th," excepting that the forthcoming display will partake strongly of an ecclesiastical character, and be altogether more Mormonic in spirit. The children of most of the common schools, I understand, are to form an important part of the procession.

Another death by drowning is reported. They have been unusually numerous this Spring and Summer, owing chiefly to the unprecedented high water. JOHN BRAZIER, son of WILLIAM BRAZIER, was drowned in the Provo on the 8th inst. The circumstances attending his death are a little singular. He and three others—JESSE and JOSEPH MCCARROLL and JOHN GRAY—were traveling down the Provo Cañon, and they learned from some Indians that a broken-legged cow was suffering on the opposite side of the river. BRAZIER and JOSEPH MCCARROLL started to swim across, the last named succeeding. In the middle of the stream, a very rapid one, BRAZIER undertook to return, and approached within a few rods of the bank he had started from, when he floated on his back down stream one-fourth of a mile, till a whirlpool was reached, where he involuntarily took a circuit, and in so doing was flung sideways against a stump. He shortly sank, and was not seen again, though MCCARROLL leaped into the stream and followed it for half a mile, hunting the body until exhausted. Next day, however, the body was recovered.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL's son, of whom I spoke in my last, as drowned in a slough west of this city, has not yet been found. The presumption is that the body is covered with mud and sand deposit, or has floated down stream in the now wide, lake-like current of the Jordan.

I also named Mr. BENJAMIN C. ASHWORTH's son as lost, and supposedly drowned. Mr. ASHWORTH lives at the mouth of Mill Creek Cañon, eight or ten miles southeastwardly, close to the creek, which here, like all similar creeks, is always a rushing stream, and in high-water times a furious one. It is an ill place for rearing children. But to the child. All the country round—cañon, ravines, foothills, benches and the creek, was searched for miles ineffectually, until last Friday, when the body was found in the creek, one-fourth of a mile below the father's house, under a pile of driftwood, and very much bruised in passing down the boiling stream, not, however, until that same driftwood had been searched and "given up" several times. Mr. ASHWORTH had previously lost another of his children in a similar manner.

The emigration to California from the States appears now to be at its height. Our dry and dusty benches, and the State road southward, are one continual cloud, or, at least, series of clouds, of fine choking particles from the constant travel of wagons, horses and cattle. In consequence of this emigration cash is more common than it usually is. The emigrants are taking with them some excellent stock, particularly horses.

The stream, however, is not entirely in one direction. A small company entered this city a few days ago, from the West, who, from their talk, evidently considered California—gold mines, fertile soil, fine climate and all—as about played out. One spokesman of the crowd had been in California several years, but he could not get along, couldn't make anything, so he had got weary and given it up, and concluded to try somewhere else, he scarcely knew where. Abundant as gold was, there was no money stirring in California, and I suppose the late floods had not materially brightened the gloomy prospects to his eyes.

It appears that the "Fourth" was very generally celebrated in the distant settlements of Utah, by processions, speechification, music, dancing, and such jollifications.

One of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR's houses, in the Fourteenth Ward, caught fire on Monday, from a stove-pipe, and the roof speedily went to ashes. In this extremely dry country the woodwork of buildings offers no coy resistance to the embraces of the fiery element.

Our two new Justices, Messrs. WAITE and DRAKE, and the family of the former, arrived last Friday. The *News* styles the family arrival a "sensible arrangement," evidently agreeing with the Bible, that it is not good for man to be alone, be he Judge or otherwise, particularly in this Territory.

As war and war machinery and material are all the rage east of us, permit me to give the notions of a genius here on the best sort of war-vessel, to combine the maximum of effectiveness and strength, and the minimum of chance to be hurt. Here is the design, then. Shape the hull to be *à la* WINANS' cigar-ship, with arrangement for sinking, so that nothing but a streak of cylindrical backbone be visible; one or more domes or cupolas, each resembling half an egg, cut in the direction of its smallest diameter, and stuck on said backbone; propulsion, screw; armament, one or two smooth-bores of the largest calibre, and a few small-bore rifle cannon, in case the big guns burst. Such a fabric could hardly, by any possibility, be struck at right angles—so the genius thinks—and only by the most splendid shots.

Mr. HOWARD EGAN has received the agency of the Overland Mail route westwardly, Mr. ROWE having resigned. Mr. EGAN is an old hand on the route.

OBITUARY.

—Dr. Nathan Gaither, a Kentucky gentleman of the old School, died at his home in Columbia, Adair County, on Thursday, Aug. 14. Dr Gaither was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, in December, 1785, but emigrated to Kentucky early in the present century. He studied medicine and graduated at the celebrated Philadelphia school during the professorship of Dr. Benjamin Rush. When the war of 1812 broke out, he went to the field as assistant surgeon. He acquired a very extensive practice, and frequently represented his county in the State Legislature; was a Jackson elector when the Hero of New-Orleans first attained the Presidency. Dr. Gaither was in Congress from 1829 to 1833, during the stormy period of South Carolina Nullification, and he died as he lived, a Democrat of the strictest school, sternly opposed to disunion. While in Congress he was on the Committee of Ways and Means when McDuffie was its chairman, and made the first minority report against the recharter of the United States Bank. After his congressional career, he never entered political life again, except as a member of the Constitutional State Convention in 1849, but devoted himself to his profession. He had a surgeon's commission tendered to him in the Mexican war, but, having two sons in the service, he declined the position, and enjoyed the evening of his days surrounded by all the comforts of a home he had ever gladdened, until he sank to sleep placidly, with all his faculties active to the last, and enabling him to give directions as to his medical treatment as steadily as if he had been prescribing for a patient. He was buried with Masonic honors.

The New-London *Star* says:

> "We regret to announce the death of Capt. Francis Allyn, at his residence in this city, on the 23d inst. In his death New-London loses one of her best and most estimable citizens. Intelligent, courteous, upright and high-minded, he won the esteem of all. A true Christian gentleman, his memory will be held in affectionate respect by our entire community. Capt. Allyn was an intimate friend of Lafayette, having brought that patriot to this country in 1824."

The deceased will be well remembered by many of our citizens, whose recollections extend back to the palmy days of the Liverpool and Havre packets, in each of which lines he was for a considerable period one of the most popular and successful commanders.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Obsequies of Assistant Engineer Donovan.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH—THE PALL-BEARERS AND HEARSE—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The funeral services of Assistant Engineer DANIEL DONOVAN took place yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's Catholic Church in Duane-street. The services, which were most imposing, were led by Father CURRAN, the Pastor of the church, assisted by Father PIERARD and Father DE CONCILIO, the latter of Hoboken. About 1 o'clock the clergy and acolytes received the corpse at the entrance of the church, and escorted it to the front of the chancel. The pall-bearers and relatives were seated in the front pews, and the body of the church was reserved for members of the Fire Department. Every seat in the church was filled, and many who wished were unable to gain admittance.

Previous to reading the service, Father CURRAN delivered a brief address to those present, cautioning them to be prepared for death, and to be ready, as he believed the deceased was, for a future state. He said he was himself a member of a fire company and a rifle company, and among the good rules of those organizations were restrictions against obscene and profane language. He advised them to do their duty to their religion, and said that would comprise all the duties of life. He announced that there would be a mass said and requiem sung for the repose of the soul of the deceased, in the church to-day, to which the friends and relatives are invited.

After the service the coffin was borne from the church by the following pall-bearers:

Alderman Walsh,	Councilman Healy,
Timothy Sullivan,	Thomas Comon,
James Dunphy,	John Scanlon,
J. Kingsland,	Wm. Godson,
A. J. Fullerton,	John Desmond.

The body was encased in a black cloth covered coffin, fastened with ornamental silver-headed nails, and mounted with silver handles. The plate, which bore an appropriate inscription, was of silver, in the form of a cross. The fire-cap and trumpet of the deceased, draped in black, together with wreaths of evergreen and immortelles, were placed on the top of the coffin. The hearse was draped in black, and mounted with eight black and white plumes. The curtains were of black, trimmed with gold. The whole was drawn by four white horses, draped in black, and having each a black and white plume. All of these arrangements for the funeral were conducted under the supervision of the undertaker, Mr. WILLIAM CARROLL, of No. 29 Madison-street, near New-Bowery, who headed the procession of pall-bearers as it left the church bearing the body. The following constituted the funeral *cortége*:

The Hearse and Pall-bearers.
Relatives and friends in carriages.
Delegations from various companies of the Fire Department, in citizen's dress, with appropriate badges of mourning.
The Fire Department Banner.
Officers of the Fire Department.
Board of Trustees.
Board of Fire Commissioners.
Board of Appeal Commissioners.
Exempt Firemen's Association.
Chief Engineer and Board of Assistants.
Attaches of the Chief Engineer's Office.
Citizens generally.

The general manifestations of grief were manifold. Many flags were at half-mast. The fire-bells tolled during the funeral, the streets were filled with citizens to view the procession, and the numbers of the procession itself testified to the universal esteem in which the deceased was held. The route taken was through Duane-street, Broadway, Astor-place and Tenth-street, to the Tenth-street Ferry, whence the remains were taken to and interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Congregation Baith Israel.

DEDICATION OF A SYNAGOGUE.

Yesterday afternoon the Congregation Baith Israel dedicated their new synagogue to public worship, and offered the same in consecration to the Most High.

The synagogue, which is a very handsome brick structure, stands upon the lot at the corner of State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, and cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Invitations were extended to the various officials of the City, to the Press, and certain prominent citizens, to be present and witness the solemn and interesting ceremonies.

Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER is the regular clergyman, and the following gentlemen are respectively the

Board of the Congregation—S. Furst, President; M. Bass, Vice-President; T. Samter, Treasurer; H. Mothner, M. Loewenthal, M. Cohn, Trustees.

Committee of Arrangements—J. Samter, Chairman; J. M. Biermann, H. Brook, L. Bass, M. Mothner, J. Abraham, A. J. Spieldoch, Secretary.

The synagogue was densely crowded at an early hour. The ladies, of whom there were a vast number, occupied the galleries and the men the seats arranged around the central platform which was occupied by the President, the Secretary and the members of the Press.

The interior hall was decorated with the American flag, with garlands of flowers and various Hebraic symbols of religion.

At about 2 o'clock a knock was heard at the door which, being opened, disclosed Rev. Rabbis RAPHAEL and ISAACS, capped and robed, followed by a procession of worshippers bearing the sacred rolls, the cushion and key, and other emblems connected with their ancient dispensation.

Having entered, the Rabbis were saluted by the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER who said or rather intoned the sacred welcome "Boruch habo"—when the choir, which was composed of several beautiful black-eyed Hebrew maidens led by FELIX SANGER, and accompanied by SANGER's brass band, sang with strange effect one of their quaint and sacred songs.

The procession then marched around the room seven times, the Rabbis successively chanting an appropriate song to which the choir responded with the proper chorus.

The eternal fire was lighted, the sacred rolls were deposited behind the altar, the Synagogue was irrevocably dedicated to the worship of God, the Father; and after other songs were given, Rev. Dr. RAPHAEL delivered the consecration sermon.

For the sermon, we regret that we have no room. It was given with the accustomed eloquence of the learned Divine, and were most interesting as well as instructive, being filled with revelations and suggestions concerning the ancient religion, the all-supremacy of its law, and the beneficial results following its close observance.

The congregation, which is a large one, is most fortunate in having so estimable a minister as Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, and it is gratifying to know that, in these times of general depression, there are found those of the ancient faith whose liberality has enabled this holy man to provide for the rearing of his flock so goodly a temple.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. SANGER, deserves especial mention, and the singing, by the Misses JACOBS and Miss KORBELES, was one of the most noticeable features of the day's solemnities. Selah!

A Departure and a Presentation.

Amongst the passengers to-day by the California steamer is Mr. LEWIS LELAND, who for many years has been in charge of the office business of the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. LELAND goes to open DONOHUE's new hotel—the Occidental—in San Francisco, which is said to be one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. That Mr. LELAND will do well in the golden land we believe—that he deserves it, we know.

A very enthusiastic affair came off on Friday evening, on the occasion of the presentation of a magnificent chronometer watch and chain, rich service of silver plate, and sundry other articles of jewelry, to Mr. LELAND. His departure from New-York is regretted by an extensive circle of friends, who were in part represented at the supper given in his honor on Friday evening, and who, in token of their gratitude for the hospitalities and unwearied attentions of fifteen years, contributed to purchase the munificent gifts which were then offered for his acceptance. Numerous speeches were made, and it is not too much to say that amid considerable hilarity, there was no small amount of sadness at the loss of a valuable friend, an excellent citizen, and a worthy, upright man.

Return of Gen. Corcoran from Boston.

Gen. CORCORAN returned from Boston on Saturday evening, accompanied by Capts. Kirker and Clarke and Quartermaster Tully and Aldermen Farley and Dayton. He came by the New-Haven Railroad, and was greeted all along the route by large crowds of people, who assembled at the different stations. He took lodgings at the Astor, which he will make his headquarters until he returns to the field. The recruiting for his brigade (or division) will commence in earnest, to-day, and the General will devote his whole attention to enlistments, until he goes back to the field, at the head of his command.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

STABBED BY A WOMAN.—THOMAS COHEN, an Irish lad, 20 years of age, residing at No. 9 Mulberry-street, had some difficulty with a girl named CATHERINE HAMILTON, at a late hour on Saturday night. The disturbance occurred at No. 6 Mott-street. The parties had an angry dispute, in the course of which the girl drew a knife, and springing upon COHEN, inflicted a severe wound upon his head, and making a gash across his face severing his nose. Dr. SWEENY was called and dressed the wound, after which the young man was taken home. The girl was arrested by officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, and committed by Justice CONNOLLY in default of $1,000 bail.

ARRESTS BY THE PROVOST-MARSHAL.—Provost-Marshal KENNEDY sent to Yonkers on Saturday, and arrested a man who refused to give his name to the enrolling officer. He was brought to Police Headquarters and placed in "No. 4." He still refuses to give his name.... A man named MACE, in the employ HOTCHKISS & SON, shot and shell manufacturers in West Twenty-fourth-street, was also arrested on Saturday for using treasonable language. MACE was heard to say, while looking at one of the passing regiments, "There goes another lot of fools to be shot." Upon being brought to Headquarters, he did not deny that he used the language, but offered as an excuse, that it was the common talk of the shop. He is locked up for the present.

A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.—Mrs. ELLEN GAY, a resident of this City, 34 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of laudanum. The evidence before the Coroner's Jury developed the fact that the woman had determined to commit suicide, and that she had purchased a plot in Greenwood, and made arrangements with Mr. WINTERBOTTOM, an undertaker in Spring-street, to bury her. It was found that she had been in very poor health; that she had married twice, but had not lived happily with her husbands. Also, that she had left money enough behind to defray all expenses.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—JOHN G. FERGUSON, a native of Scotland, residing at No. 152 Sullivan-street, was so severely injured on the night of the 12th of August, as to cause his death on Saturday. Deceased was running to a fire at the time, when a race occurred between the members of Hose Carriage No. 61 and those of No. 9 Truck. The two come in collision, and the deceased was caught between the tongue of the carriage and a lamp-post, injuring him as above stated. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body, and the jury took occasion to censure the practice of racing at fires.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BAXTER-STREET.—About midnight of Saturday a man named BERNARD MCCARTHY, who resides at No. 120 Mulberry-street, had an altercation with MARTIN WATERS at the corner of Baxter and Leonard-street. WATERS, becoming incensed, drew a knife and cut MCCARTHY over the left temple, severing the arteries and inflicting a dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital by Officer ANDREWS of the Sixth Precinct. WATERS was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for examination.

FIRES.—About 5½ o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in an old wooden building foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, owned by GEORGE CHESTERMAN. The building was entirely consumed. Damage, $300. Said to have been set on fire by some members of the Fifty-third Regiment, who are encamped at the Red House.... About 11 o'clock a fire broke out at No. 72 Beaver-street, on the top floor occupied by A. R. EATON, chemist. Damage slight. The lower part of the building is used for brokers' offices. It is owned by THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, was damaged about $800, and is insured.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS—A DESPERATE PAIR.—OWEN CALLAHAN and JOHN RILEY were arrested on Saturday night, by Officer SHANGLE, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having entered the dwelling, No. 167 Sheriff-street, and stealing therefrom $400 in bank-bills. While Capt. BRYAN was taking their names, at the Station-house, RILEY made a leap through the window to the sidewalk, a distance of 20 feet. Capt. BRYAN and Officer SHANGLE followed him, and the latter, after a sharp chase, succeeded in overhauling him and bringing him back. Both the prisoners are temporarily committed.

A CASE OF MYSTERY.—Mr. JOHN WHALON, who resides at No. 21 Rector-street, reports to the Twenty-Seventh Precinct Police that on Saturday afternoon, while off Bedloe's Island, he picked up a small boat which he found bottom up. Upon turning it over, he found a black frock coat with black velvet collar, also a black cloth vest, with the name "H. ROME" marked on the lining. He thinks the boat must have been run into and its occupants drowned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Hospitals of Brooklyn.

INVALID SOLDIERS IN THE BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of all the sick and wounded soldiers that have been admitted to the Brooklyn City Hospital. Those not marked "discharged," "furlough," "eloped" or "died," are now at the Hospital. Very few of them are wounded, and the principal disease is the "Chickahominy fever:"

Isaac Albright, Co. B, 93d Pennsylvania, died; John Acherty, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey, died; Seth Allen, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts; Wm. J. Blauretty, Mott's Battery, New-Jersey, died; Jacob Beigley, Co. C, 103 Pennsylvania; Geo. Briederbecher, Co. G, 100th New-York; J. S. Barolette, band, 4th New-Jersey, died; Albert Ballard, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts, died; Thos. Bruch, Co. C, 1st New-York; Thos. B. Barker, Co. I, 2d Rhode Island, died; Archibald Bell, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey, eloped; Perry Biant, Co. E, 50th New-York; J. D. S. Burroughs, Co. K, 7th New-Jersey, discharged; Thos. Buck, Co. H, 2d New-York; Eugene M. Butt, 4th Vermont; Henry W. Brooks, Co. K, 72d Pennsylvania; Jas. A. Bennett, Co. H, 61st New-York; Patrick Brodeick, Co. D, 2d New-York, eloped; W. L. Clifton, Hunt's Artillery; John Canning, Co. H, 18th New-York; Stacy Craig, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania, died; George W. Conner, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey; John Canaian, Co. H, 25th New-York; Luther B. Coe, Co. C, 106th Pennsylvania; Frederic Cook, 1st Michigan, discharged; Jas. Collier, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania; George E. Chausey, Co. B, 81st Pennsylvania, eloped; Reuben H. Coe, Co. I, 20th Indiana; Cornelius Carrick, Co. F, 1st New-York; Henry Clumph, Co. D, 2d Delaware, eloped; Charles C. Dean, Co. B, 1st Connecticut Artillery; Anthony Dougherty, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts, died; J. Orlando Delph, Co. F, 63d Pennsylvania; Durand A. Danton, Co. E, 1st Battery, died; Albert B. Dye, Co. B, 77th New-York, died; Thomas David, Co. A, 36th New-York, eloped; Henry H. Eaton, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania, discharged; George Elwood, Co. B, 14th Regulars, discharged; Henry D. Fox, Co. K, 8th New-Jersey; Ira S. Forsyth, Co. I, 50th New-York; Henry Fisher, Co. H, 32d New-York, furlough; Alvin F. Gay, Oneida Cavalry, discharged; Jacob C. Gamble, Co. F, 31st Pennsylvania, died; Edward Giles, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania, discharged; Patrick Gorman, 14th Regulars, died; James Gould, Co. I, 5th New-Hampshire; John Gauston, Co. B, 55th New-York, eloped; Hiram Hall, Ayers' Battery, died; Michael Haddington, Co. F, 73d New-York, eloped; Wm. Hennesey, Co. H, 4th Pennsylvania; Charles F. Heywood, Co. E, 6th Vermont, discharged; Thomas Hamilton, Co. H, 72d Pennsylvania, furlough; Jas. F. Hathaway, Co. F, 7th Mass., eloped; Michael Hogan, Co. A, 95th Penn., eloped; C. Harding, Co. B, 2d Penn., eloped; Jno. A. Holmes, Co. I, 33d New-York; Alvin P. Hayden, 5th Massachusetts Battery; Joseph Hunt, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey, eloped; Geo. T. Ingalls, Co. B, 2d Maine, discharged; Andrew G. Ites, Co. D, 3d Michigan; Richard Jenkins, Co. H, 93d Pennsylvania, discharged; Frederic Ketterlone, Co. F, 98th Pennsylvania, died; Hiram Lamphire, 1st New-York Battery; Jacob Lingenbergher, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, discharged; Wm. J. Lee, Co. C, 1st New-York, eloped; Philip Setterly, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Peter Lyon, Co. E, 81st New-York, discharged; M. Larkins, Co. H, 3d New-York; Jeremiah Lewis, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey; Samuel McGinnis, Co. D, 18th New-York, died; Chas. Miller, Co. A, 13th New-York; Andrew McClary, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania; Thos. Miner, Co. I, 71st Pennsylvania; Chas. H. May, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts; Sandy McMullen, Co. A, 26th Pennsylvania, eloped; Jno. McCarty, Co. A, 37th New-York, eloped; Richard Morrison, Co. E, 2d New-York, eloped; Patrick Murphy, Co. B, 42d New-York; John J. McIntyre, band 73d New-York, died; A. J. Nott, Co. K, 7th Massachusetts; Edward Otto, 1st New-York Cavalry; Charles O'Rourke, Co. G, 71st New-York; John Perry, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey, furlough; L. S. Page, Co. B, 55th New-York; M. H. Pike, Co. G, 2d Artillery; Wm. Pratt, Co. D, 83d Pennsylvania; Andrew Porter, Co. K, 106th Pennsylvania; Samuel Quinn, Co. H, 93d Pennsylvania, eloped; Michael Ryan, Co. C, 62d New-York; Marshall R. Randall, Co. G, 1st Artillery, died; Wm. Redford, 53d New-York, furlough; James Robinson, Co. A, 63d Pennsylvania; Lemuel Robertson, Co. K, 49th Pennsylvania, John G. Robertson, Co. I, 20th Indiana; Neil B. Sands, Co. I, 61st Pennsylvania, died; James Stuart, Co. G, 31st Pennsylvania; James H. Sims, Co. C, 2d New-York; John Schaller, Co. C, 66th New-York, died; James M. Shaw, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts, discharged; Hiram Stoutenburgh, Co. G, 101st New-York, discharged; James Strager, Co. G, 9th New-Jersey, eloped; Charles A. Tatham, Co. D, 2d New-Hampshire; Wm. Turner, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania; John Tieman, Co. F, 6th New-York Cavalry; Amos Seaton, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; Joseph Tiller, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey; Dennis Turner, Co. G, 16th New-York; Frederick Van Orden, Co. A, 32d New-York; J. Van Allen, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey; Charles H. Vanderlipp, Co. B, 50th New-York; Lewis Wright, Co. H, 1st Connecticut; Richard Wilson, Co. I, 3d Cavalry; Forrest M. Wright, Co. C, 20th Indiana; George W. Wood, Co. D, 1st New-York; Edgar Van Elton, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey, furlough; Asa B. Young, Co. G, 11th Maine; Charles Yates, Co. F, 16th Michigan.

SOLDIERS IN THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of soldiers now in the Long Island College Hospital, corner of Henry and Pacific streets. We are indebted to Dr. TUOMEY, of the hospital, for their classification:

SOLDIERS WHO MAY RECOVER.—P. W. Hetrick, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Louis Hutchins, Co. A, 1st Massachusetts; Edwin N. Burton, Co. D, 16th Michigan; Joseph Johnson, Co. B, 48th Pennsylvania; John A. Kistler, Co. I, 49th Pennsylvania; John Sherman, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania; John McCarty, Co. K, 2d N. Y.S.M.; Charles Raney, Co. F, 10th New-York; Henry Wells, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs; Wm. N. Burr, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Gustavus H. Mann, Co. D, 8th Excelsior, New-York; James McLary, Co. H, 70th New-York.

SOLDIERS READY FOR SERVICE.—Geo. H. Smith, Co. C, 6th New-Hampshire; Albert Hayes, Co. I, 3d Michigan; William McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Henry Gaylord, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania; Wm. L. Stutt, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania; Oscar L. Gardner, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry; Geo. M. Wood, Co. E, 1st Battery Regulars; Joseph Charlesworth, Co. C, 64th New-York; Chas. A. Field, Co. F, 6th New-Hampshire; Amos Russel, Co. D, 6th New-York Cavalry; Henry F. Jackson, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; John R. Shaffer, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania; Isaac Foster, Co. H, 98th New-York.

SOLDIERS PERMANENTLY DISABLED.—David Hetrick, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania; Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania; Boswell Insse, Co. B, 85th New-York; Aldrich Adhemer, Co. G, 93d New-York Band.

Contributions of clothing for the above are greatly needed, a large number of them requiring entire suits.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The great War meeting in the City Hall Park, this evening, promises to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever made in this city. Stands have already been erected, and speakers will address the people from different points. The front of the Hall is to be illuminated and decorated with flags. Mayor KALBFLEISCH will preside at one stand, and Ex-Mayor HALL at another. The following speakers have been invited: Gens. Corcoran, Mitchel, Walbridge, Busteed and Spinola; Hons. H. C. Murphy, John Winslow, H. B. Stanton, M. F. Odell, Jas. Humphrey, Joseph Hoxie, C. Schaffer, S. D. Morris, Wm. H. Burleigh, Judge Garrison, Judge Rossiter, J. M. Van Cott, J. A. Briggs, A. McCue, Stephen L. Woodford, Rev. Mr. Inskip and Rev. Mr. Hatfield.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT FLATBUSH.—Coroner HEGEMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a boy, 7 years of age, named WILLIAM LYLE, who came to his death by being run over by a railroad car, opposite STRYKER's store, in the village of Flatbush, on Saturday last. It appears the boy was in the habit of riding on the front platform, and shortly before the accident was talking with the driver. The latter experienced a sudden jar, and looking round, discovered the boy lying on the track, both car-wheels having passed over his head, causing instant death. No one saw the boy fall off. Several witnesses were examined, and it appearing that the railroad employes were not to blame, they were exonerated, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—Preliminary measures have been taken to form a new regiment for the war. A committee appointed for the Third Senatorial District met at the office of the Hon. H. C. MURPHY, on Saturday, and proceeded to organize the regiment, by recommending Capt. BLUNT, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, as Colonel; EDWARD L. MOLINEUX, of the Forty-seventh Militia, and formerly of the Seventh National Guard, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Supervisor WILLIAM J. CROPSY, now Major of the Seventieth Militia, as Major. Recruiting offices will be opened immediately.

LARCENY BY A GIRL.—Officer WALDRON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, arrested a girl named CLARRY MIGEL, on Saturday, on the charge of grand larceny. The accused was employed in the bakery of H. and P. IMMERSHIED, in Myrtle-avenue, corner of Hudson-avenue. The receipts having lately fallen short, several bills were marked, and being missed, she was taken into custody. The bills were found upon her person, and about $60 was discovered in her trunk. She has been employed in the store for only eight days. She was committed to await examination.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the upper floor of the house of Mr. ARNOLD, occupied by his own family and that of Mr. FRANCIS LABERT, in Little Nassau-street, near Graham-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The loss amounts to about $100, insured in the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn. The origin of the fire was accidental.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 187, the principal diseases being cholera infantum, convulsions, marasmus, debility, diarrhœa, scarlet fever, &c. There were 102 males and 85 females. Of these, 66 were under one year of age.

THE FIREMEN.—The firemen of the Western District of Brooklyn have furnished 137 volunteers to the army since the 2d of July last. This will be sufficient to make up its quota in case of a draft.

NEW-JERSEY.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, an evaporating pan in THOMAS ANDREWS & Co.'s saleratus works, corner of Morgan and Washington streets, Jersey City, exploded, killing one man and slightly injuring two others. At the time of the explosion a man named NEAL MCELROY, the night foreman, was engaged in stirring the contents of the pan. He was blown up to the roof of the building and falling to the ground received such injuries that he expired in a few moments. An iron bar, which he was using at the time, was thrown up to the roof with great force, running very nearly through one of the rafters, where it still remains. Two other workmen were slightly scalded by the hot saleratus which was scattered in every direction. The body of MCELROY was taken to his late residence in Bay-street, where it was viewed by Coroner GAFNEY and a permit given for burial. The pan was made of boiler iron and put together in the strongest manner.

NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—The whole number of volunteers for nine months' service, raised and accepted in Hudson County up to Saturday night was 701, being 167 over the quota. Volunteers will be accepted till to-night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named DENNIS BUCKLEY fell dead on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Grand and Washington streets, Jersey City, from disease of the heart. An inquest was held by Coroner GAFNEY.

DEATH OF AN OLD MEMBER OF THE BAR.—SAMUEL CASSEDY, one of the oldest lawyers in the State of New-Jersey, and father of the City Clerk of Jersey City, died in Jersey City on Saturday at an advanced age.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 30, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	101⅛	1050	Erie Railway......	38⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	101¼	40	do........	38⅝
20,000	do........	101⅛	500	do........	38¾
93,000	do........	101⅛	300	Erie R. Preferred..	69
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou.	99⅛	230	do........	69⅛
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	90⅜	200	do........b30	69¼
20,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ⅌ cent. Notes........	104⅜	30	do........	68⅞
2,000	do ind. small.	102½	5	Hudson R. Railroad	52¾
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. C...	99½	50	do........b10	53
11,000	U.S. Dmnd. Nts.	108	200	do........	53
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90...	51	37	Harlem Railroad...	16⅛
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	56	50	Harlem R. Pref....	40⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s......	47⅛	200	Reading R.... .b60	62
10,000	do........	47⅛	200	do........b30	62
3,000	Cal. State 7s......	99½	50	Mich. Cen. R........	69
1,000	E. 2d M. Bds. '79	110½	200	do........	69⅜
3,000	E. R. 5th Mt. Bs..	88	200	do........s10	69⅜
13,000	E. R. 3d M.B. '83	104⅛	350	do........	69½
3,000	H. Rd. 3d m. Bds	85	300	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	31⅞
3,000	M.C.8⅌cl mSFB.	111½	100	do........b60	32
3,000	do........	112	600	do........	31¾
10,000	C.B.R.8⅌ct. Bds	112	100	do........b10	31⅞
1,000	Goshen Branch Bs	101	175	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	63⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	51½	50	do........b30	63¾
1,500	P.Ft.W.& C.1stm.	96	150	do........	63½
10,500	do........	96½	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1stm.	92	25	do........	62¾
15,000	Tol. & Wab, 2dm.	72	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	125
5,000	Mil.&P.du C. 1m.	96	900	Cle. & Pitts. R....	25
5,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2dM.	83½	200	do........	25⅛
2,000	do........	83	800	do........b60	25⅛
5,000	P.Ft.W.&C.3d M.	61½	200	do........b60	25¼
1,000	C. & To. S. F. Bs.	96¾	100	Gal. & Chicago R..	72¾
20	Bank of America...	107	425	do........	73
30,000	American Gold..	115¾	50	do........	72⅝
38,000	do........	115⅝	1800	Clev. & Tol R.....	53¾
7	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	108¾	300	do........s10	53⅝
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	111	200	do	53⅝
75	do........s15.	111	150	Chi. & Rock I. R....	68
50	do........	111¼	250	do........	67⅞
100	do........s15.	111¼	50	do........b10	68
110	do........	111⅛	50	Del., L. & Wes'n R.	99½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R.s15.	94	250	Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	41
450	do........	94¼	100	do........b10	41
50	do........s10	94	54	do........	40¾
			33	Rome & W. R....	70

MONDAY, Sept 1—A. M.

The business of the past week was active in nearly all departments of Inland and Foreign Trade, and moderately so on the Stock Exchange under various and conflicting War rumors. The receipts of Produce from the West are on the increase since the repair of the recent break in the Western division of the Erie Canal. The improvement is especially marked in the deliveries of Wheat and Indian Corn. The Export clearances of the week are large in Domestic Produce, and to the extent of $1,137,000 in Gold. The Import entries are to a liberal, though not very large amount in both Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise. A good business is understood to be going on among the Dry Goods Importers and Domestic Commission houses, and also in the Grocery line. The Fall trade generally to the North-west and the interior of this State promises well. The employment of the Shipping and Canal interests has seldom been larger or more remunerative. The Customs Duties of the week at New-York are $1,306,000; for the month of August they amount to $4,868,940, and from other ports the additions will probably be sufficient to make a total revenue, for the month, to the Treasury, from Customs, of $6,000,000. This result reduces the outstanding issue of United States Notes of the Custom-house issue, to about $32,300,000, viz.:

Outstanding May 29		$55,800,000
Exchanged for 7.30 ⅌ cents		2,500,000
Total		$53,300,000
For Customs:		
In June, 1862	$6,000,000	
July, 1862	9,000,000	
August, 1862	6,000,000—	21,000,000
Leaving outstanding, Sept. 1		$32,300,000

The price of these Notes in the market advanced last week to 108½; closing, 107½. The price of Gold left off, late on Saturday, 115¾@115½, as against 115¾ on Saturday week, after having touched 116½ ⅌ cent. Exchange ruled 127½@128 through the week, closing on Saturday forenoon 127½ ⅌ cent. Nothing was said in Exchange later in the day after the decline of ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. in Gold. Money rates were pretty uniform at 4@5 ⅌ cent., with an easy supply. There was a slight improvement in the employment of Loans, at call, early in the week on the 7.30 ⅌ cents. recently taken from the Government. The Deposits at Bank fell off to $141,141,000, but subsequently went up again to $143,305,000. The average of the week will be about $142,000,000. The Specie line left off on Saturday about the same as the average of last Monday, or say, $35,600,000. The receipts from California and by express from the interior more than supply the export demand.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $3,409,853, against $1,970,278 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,934,797, against $2,275,158 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $1,137,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for seven months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$105,272,000
Add four weeks in August	13,632,505
Total to date, 1862	$118,904,505
Against same time, 1861	94,007,640
Increase since Jan. 1	$22,896,865

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$77,491,000
Add four weeks in August	13,604,910
Total to date, 1862	$91,095,910
Against same time, 1861	86,506,953
Increase since Jan. 1	$4,588,957

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to July 31 were	$37,044,000
Add since 1st August	4,001,000
Total to date, 1862	41,045,000
Against same time, 1861	3,261,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$37,784,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	100⅝@101¼
New-York Central	93⅛@94⅜
New-York and Erie	38@38⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	68@69½
Rock Island	67⅜@68
Michigan Guaranteed	62⅞@64
Michigan Southern	31@32¼
Michigan Central	67⅛@69⅝
Toledo	53@54⅛
Galena	72⅛@73
Illinois Central	62⅜@63
Panama	139@139⅛
Pacific Mail	112@111⅛
Missouris	47⅛@47⅛
Tennessees	50⅛@51
Hudson River	49⅛@53
Harlem Preferred	40@40⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	25@25⅛

The foregoing figures represent the last prices of Saturday week and of Saurday last. The outside quotations are the bids made on Saturday afternoon, after the receipt of Gen POPE's dispatch of Friday's battle at Bull Run. The fluctuations through the week were quite frequent, but less violent than the stirring events in Virginia might have produced on an ordinary market. But speculation of late, especially in the Railways, is unusually strong in the upward direction, partly on the favorable traffic and improved financial position of the New-York and Western lines, and partly on the superabundance of Money at low rates of interest. Hence the market is less susceptible to the inflence of Military rumors or the course of the War in Virginia. In reference to the latter, public confidence is much increased by the readiness with which the first call for 300,000 men has been responded to in nearly all the loyal States, and the promptness with which very many of the new regiments from New-England and other quarters have already been drawn to the Capital. This feeling has also strengthened confidence in the Government securities, which are 1 ⅌ cent. higher than the previous week. The Railway Mortgages continue in high favor and the following bids on Saturday are from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	T. H. & Alton, seconds	92
N. Y. C. 7s Con. '76	113	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	23
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	94½
Erie seconds, '79	110½	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	80
Erie thirds, '83	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70½
Erie fifths, '88	88	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	52
Buff., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	89½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Chi. & N. W. thirds	80
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	109	Tol. & Wabash firsts	92
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wab. seconds	72
Hudson convert. '67	90	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102¼	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌c., '69-'72	109	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	96½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌c. '82	111¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
Chi., Bur. & Q 8 ⅌c. 1sts	112	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	61
Mich. South. 7 ⅌c. 2ds	89½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	96⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	101	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	60
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌c.	102½		

The following were the bids on Saturday for the Bank Shares:

New-York	100½	Commerce	91½
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	90
Union	99	Metropolitan	98
America	107½	Marine	107
Phœnix	102	Park	107
State of New-York	93		

The Sub-Treasury balances at the close of August amount to $11,010,526, including $4,500,000 United States Notes of large denomination received from Washington on Saturday, and $951,000 interest money, in Gold, not yet disbursed.

To-day the License Department of the Inland Revenue Bill will go into operation. The Stamp Taxes, under the same bill, will go into operation on the 1st October.

The Brooklyn and Coney Island Railway has been completed on a capital of $500,000, of which $491,700 only has been issued. The only debt upon the property is a Bond and Mortgage of $7,000. The first or current half-year will probably yield a dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., and higher rates with the increase of traffic thereafter.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ⅌ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 14,071 bbls. Flour, 465 bbls. and 620 bags Corn Meal, 108,074 bushels Wheat, 163,319 bushels Corn, 6,245 bushels Oats, 3,036 pkgs. Provisions, and 740 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 28 bbls. at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 430 bbls., including 384 bbls. Pots and 46 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign is in more demand, and is firm. Mr. OLNEY reports sales of 601 tons Newcastle Gas on terms not made public; 400 do. New-Pelton, $5 50@$5 50, ex ship; 314 do. $6 00@$6 50, delivered; 240 do. Scotch Steam, ex yard, $6 50; 100 do. P. C. House Cannel, ex ship, $8; 250 do. Liverpool Orrel, part at -$6; 200 do. Ince Hall Cannel, $7 12½, cash; and 50 do. Orrel, on private terms, ⅌ ton. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Sales 100 bags Java, at 25¼c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 23¼c.; and 120 bags Rio, in lots, part at 22c.@22¾c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is salable and firm, at 48c.@48½c. for Middlings, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to-day, and prices, especially of shipping brands, have advanced slightly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,600 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20@$5 50; chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@	$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@	5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@	5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@	6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@	6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@	6 75

Southern Flour continues salable and buoyant; sales 1,750 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling freely at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely sought after by shippers, and prime lots have been quoted rather firmer. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 223,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 53; White Western, at $1 42@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 34½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24¼; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 12@$1 20; White Kentucky, at $1 51@$1 53 ⅌ bushel. Corn is active and very firm. Sales since our last 136,000 bushels, at 60½c.@62c., chiefly at 61c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 63c. for very choice do.; 56c.@60c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@55c. for unsound do., do.; and 72c. for choice White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is more active, at 77c.@84c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, 13,500 bushels. Oats continue in demand, in part to arrive, including Canada, at 58c.@60c.; Western, at 58c.@60c.; and State at 60c.@61c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand to-day, at 65c.@80c. for old, for shipment and local use, and 40c.@53c. for new, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request, at former rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in more demand and prices close in favor of sellers. Week's receipts, 50,736 hides; sales, 38,920 hides and 50 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WETZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 600 Buenos Ayres, 24 ℔s., 25c., cash, usual selection; 7,600 Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 23½c.@24c., cash, usual selection; 11,100 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., 22½c.@23c., cash, usual selection; 7,600 California, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 1,850 Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Bogota, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Porto Cabello, 21½ ℔s., 20½c., 6 mos. rej. bad hides; 770 Para, &c., 24 ℔s., on private terms; 1,650 New-Orleans, 24 ℔s., 19c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 9 ℔s., on private terms; 600 Association Slaughter, 70 ℔s., on private terms; 750 Washington Slaughter, 80 ℔s., 8¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,800 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 8c.@8½c., rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 368,800 dry hides, 9,100 wet salted hides, and 620 bales East India hides.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "In the market for Hemlock Sole, we have no particular change to notice. There have been but few Eastern buyers in the Swamp, and these have bought but sparingly, while from the West the demand has been rather less than for some time past. Though we can quote no actual decline in prices, there appears to be more disposition on the part of the trade to meet the views of buyers, and our outside figures are only obtainable for very superior parcels. Receipts from the tanneries have been liberal, in excess of sales, and the stock is better assorted than for some time, prime Overweights only being in meagre supply. Oak Tanned Sole continues in fair request, at unchanged prices, with a moderate stock on hand. Rough Uppers are in active demand at full and firm prices, chiefly for military purposes. The supply is very limited." Week's receipts of Sole, 82,000 sides.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand, at $1 85 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rockland, at 60c. for Common and 90c. for Lump; also, for Glenn's Falls, at 70c. for Keenan's-Lump, and $1 for Joints, ⅌ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for Spirits Turpentine has been fair to-day, and prices have advanced to $2 25@$2 29 ⅌ gallon, with sales of 150 bbls; 60 bbls. No. 2 Resin were also sold at $14 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

Stock of Naval Stores in Yard, Aug. 30.

	1861.	1862.
Turpentine, bbls	4,566	55
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	4,782	2,218
Resin, (all kinds,) bbls	73,427	12,193
Tar, bbls	10,168	465

The Government still holds 2,061 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 3,248 bbls. Resin, and 237 bbls. Pitch, not included in the foregoing table.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and depressed. Sales 850 bbls., at $11 43¾@$11.50 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in moderate demand, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard unaltered; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales 200 bbls. at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 11c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 13c.@19c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 7c.@9c. ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—The week's movements are thus noticed by Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co.: *Goat*—The scarcity of workmen, present and prospective, has a tendency to deter manufacturers from operating, especially as the high rates demanded for stock leaves but little margin for profit. Importers manifest no inclination to lessen their pretensions, basing their views on the blockade of the Mexican ports, and the continued unsettled condition of finances. We have to report sales of 50 bales Tampico, 225 ℔s. average, at 50c. 6 mos., and about 7,000 Matamoras, 160 ℔s. average, on private terms. *Deer*—In the market for this description the effect of the scarcity of labor is also felt, there being a marked falling off in the demand. The supply continues limited and receipts light, and for parcels on the spot very full prices are demanded. We hear of no sales from first hands.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand, and sales have been made of 830 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8½c.@10½c., and Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c. per ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf continues active at full prices; sales 423 hhds., Ky., at 11c.@18¾c., and 117 cases Seedleaf at 10½c.@17c. per ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,150 bbls., in lots, at 33c.@33½c., chiefly at 33c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—An active inquiry prevails for domestic and foreign, especially for low and medium grades, at higher and rising prices. Dealers (who are the principal sellers) are unwilling to give particulars of the transactions in domestic, but we have been informed that over 150,000 ℔s. fleece and pulled have been sold during the week at prices ranging from 57c.@62c. for fleece, and 48c.@58c. for pulled ⅌ ℔. The sales of foreign comprised 600 ballots unwashed South American, mainly Peruvian, at 36c.@40c., with 1,100 bales Mediterranean, Donskoi, &c., on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Shipping List*, "the excitement in the Wool market continues without abatement, and prices are still gradually advancing. The receipts of domestic for some weeks past have been larger than in any previous year, as shown by the following: Week ending Aug. 29, 4,192 bales; week ending Aug. 22, 5,312 bales; week ending Aug. 15, 4,944 bales; week ending Aug. 8, 5,168 bales; week ending Aug. 1, 5,913 bales; week ending July 25, 4,404 bales, being a total for six weeks of 29,933 bales. A good portion of these receipts come direct to the manufacturers, but the market has also been well supplied with the different grades, which have been readily taken as fast as received, at full and gradually advancing prices. The transactions the past week amount to 500,000 ℔s. at from 60c.@65c. for Fleece, including the coarser grades at the highest figures, and some lots of tub washed at 76c. ⅌ ℔., cash. There is now no Fleece Wool offering under 60c. Pulled has met with a fair demand at from 60c.@65c. for super and extra, and in some instances as high as 70c. for choice lots. The market closed buoyant and firm, and a further advance in prices is looked for. Foreign Wool has again been quite active, the sales adding up some 2,700 bales at very full prices, including Mestiza, Mediterranean, South American and East India. This would make the transactions of the week add up about 1,700,000 ℔s." In Philadelphia, sales were made, during the week, of 250,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at very full prices.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, and rates have been depressed. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., 14d.@15d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s. Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark and brig, with grain, at 14½@15d. ⅌ bush. For Belfast—a brig, with Grain, 13½d. ⅌ bush. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ barrel; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tiece.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. brig to Havre, 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.; a brig, 247 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1 40 ⅌ bbl., thence from Frontera to New-York, Mahogany, $9; a Br. brig, 125 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,600; a Br. schooner, 1,100 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,300; a schooner, 127 tons, same voyage, $1,450; one, 118 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,300; one, 222 tons, six months, $1,000 ⅌ month; a brig, 244 tons, $4,100 ⅌ month; one, 290 tons, to Matanzas, $3,800; a schooner, 150 tons, to the same port, $1,500.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The past week has been another "week of battles" in Virginia. Fighting—heavy fighting—has been going on there almost every day, and with results generally favorable to our arms. We have given from day to day, as they have reached us, somewhat imperfect accounts of the important events which have occurred—necessarily imperfect, because in most cases written at a distance from the scenes of operations. They have been sufficient, however, to give a general idea of the great movements which have been effected, and the series of skirmishes and battles which culminated on Friday and Saturday in the great struggles, of which we give accounts elsewhere. We on Saturday morning published a dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, giving an official account of the battle of Thursday, which was ended by the darkness of night, and expressing the expectation that it would be renewed in the morning. In a dispatch dated Saturday, Gen. POPE states that a terrific battle was fought on Friday, on the old Bull Run battle-ground, with the combined forces of the enemy, lasting with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our forces, who were too much exhausted to push matters. Gen. POPE intended to pursue as soon as reinforced by FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S corps, which was expected up during the morning. At the moment of closing his dispatch, however, word was brought to Gen. POPE that the enemy were in full retreat toward the mountains, and he made immediate preparations to pursue. Gen. POPE estimates our losses on Friday at not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and the losses of the rebels at fully double that number. Our captures in this battle are said to be great. Their extent will probably soon be made known. We have as yet no official reports of the operations of Saturday, but they appear to have been fully as serious as those of the day previous, and with results not quite so satisfactory. The retrograde movement of the enemy in the morning seems to have been for the purpose of meeting reinforcements, which are reported to have come up in large numbers, swelling the force to such an extent as to embolden them to make an attack in their turn—the attack on Friday being made by us. The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle ensued, the advantage of which was, on the whole, on the side of the rebels. Gen. POPE consequently fell back in good order with his whole army to Centreville, where he was reinforced by FRANKLIN'S Division, and where he was also joined by SUMNER'S Division during the night, and again prepared to take the offensive. Yesterday, however, according to our latest dispatches from Washington, no fighting of any consequence took place, though various rumors of a great battle were prevalent throughout the day. Washington was, of course, intensely excited, and this excitement was not allayed in any measure by the report that some rebel scouts had been seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. This report, however, does not seem to be verified.

About a thousand rebel prisoners reached Washington last evening from the great battle-field, representing, our correspondent says, nearly all the rebel States.

The question of the command of the armies operating in Virginia is definitely settled by an official bulletin promulgated on Saturday. Gen. BURNSIDE commands his own corps, except those which have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. POPE. Gen. MCCLELLAN commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac which has not been sent forward to Gen. POPE'S command. Gen. POPE commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it, and Gen. HALLECK commands the whole.

A private dispatch received in Washington on Friday, from a resident of Fredericksburgh, states that orders had been received from the Commanding General to blow up the new railroad bridge at that point. This order was to have been executed on Friday morning, at 4½ o'clock. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, however, the bridge was still standing, and Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces were in quiet possession of the city.

The French Consul has arrived from Richmond, and is now remaining at the French Embassy in Washington. It is declared, on what seems good authority, that Richmond is left almost entirely without troops, and that they have nothing there that could prevent a couple of brigades from taking the rebel capital.

A dispatch from Cincinnati informs us of the defeat of six regiments of our troops, under Gen. MANSON, on their way to reinforce Gen. MORGAN at Cumberland Gap, by a force of 15,000 or 20,000 rebels. The losses are said to be heavy.

Our special correspondent at Bowling Green, Ky., under date of the 26th ult., sends us the important information that Gen. BUELL, with his entire column was then in active motion in the direction of Chattanooga and Knoxville. The army had left Battle Creek, and Gen. BUELL himself left Huntsville on the 22d, to accompany his advancing troops. It was believed that there were heavy rebel forces at both Chattanooga and Knoxville, but the result of a collision was not feared.

The latest news from Cumberland Gap, according to the Cincinnati papers, is to the effect that the National forces there are in good spirits and eager for a fight, with sixty days' provisions on hand, and able to hold the position against any odds. The rebels are in strong force on this side—estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000, and moving, it is believed, toward the Sandy Valley, to effect a junction with Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS. A considerable force had succeeded in passing their lines and joining Gen. NELSON, who is advancing toward the Gap. On their way they had a brush with STEARNES' Cavalry, dispersing them. If Gen. MORGAN is able to maintain his position, he will be relieved long before the expiration of sixty days.

The transport *Albany*, which arrived Saturday night from Newbern, N. C., brings intelligence that another expedition of gunboats had started for Hamilton, to destroy again the rebel batteries there.

GENERAL NEWS.

The funeral services of Assistant-Engineer of the Fire Department DANIEL DONOVAN took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Andrew's Church. A large representation of the Fire Department participated in the obsequies. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The sum of $50,000 was, on Friday, sent to Washington by the Prize Court of Philadelphia. The sum is the proceeds of a single sale of a prize vessel condemned and sold in this port. The whole sum will be divided among the officers and crew of a single vessel. Over $300,000 more will be sent on for the same purpose during the next week.

The unloading of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, now lying at Queen-street wharf, Philadelphia, is progressing rapidly, and the developments of each day tend to show the true character of the vessel and her destination. It has already been stated that shells have been found on board the vessel. Another discovery has been made by the Prize Commissioner superintending the unloading—that of twenty-six boxes, each about one foot square, banded with iron, and sealed on the edges. Each box was marked "P. O. D." This excited suspicion, and one of the boxes was opened, and found to contain four tin cases, aud these being opened, there came to light sheets of rebel postage-stamps (five cents.) The engraving is well executed. The box contained $10,000 worth of the stamps, and if the others contain the same quantity, the whole value, to the rebels, will be $260,000! There have also been found coils of a submarine telegraph cable. It is believed that printing ink and printing materials are stored on board the vessel.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM wrote from Washington, under date of Aug. 14, to a citizen of Annarundel County, Md.: "In reply to yours of the 9th inst., asking that Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables be exempt from draft, I am directed to say that your request be granted, and said parties are hereby exempt."

Under date of Washington, Aug. 25, Secretary STANTON telegraphed Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, "An extension of time for volunteering has not been granted in Indiana and Illinois."

The Corn Exchange Regiment of Philadelphia, for which the organization after which it was named raised the sum of $25,000, leaves for Washington to-morrow.

The Stock Market was steady on Saturday forenoon, and advanced ½@1 ₩ cent late in the day on the news of Friday's battle in Virginia. Nothing was known of the progress or result of Saturday's fighting when the Brokers left the Street. Gold 115⅜@115½ ₩ cent.

The Battles near Washington.

The series of heavy battles which began on Wednesday morning last, near the small stream called Kettle Run, a short distance southwest of Manassas Junction, seem to have come to a virtual termination on Saturday evening, near the historic ground of Bull Run and Centreville. An authorized Washington telegram this morning announces that there was but little if any fighting going on yesterday. Throughout the four days from Wednesday to Saturday the fighting was continuous, hot and bloody. Beginning on the first day, with but a single division of the National army, which was the attacking party and achieved a decided success, the battle waxed in magnitude on Thursday, with dubious results, swelled into the proportions of a general engagement with fearful carnage and a successful issue on Friday, till on Saturday the reinforced rebels became the attacking party, and a "severe battle"—how severe we as yet know not—followed, the result of which, according to this morning's dispatches was that "the advantage, on the whole, was with the enemy, and Gen. POPE fell back to Centreville with his whole army, in good order."

Thus closes the record of a week, in which, when the facts are known, it will probably be seen was fought two if not three of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of the present war. It is to be hoped that, by-and-bye, the public will be furnished with some *authentic* details of at least their main features.

It would appear beyond dispute that the greater part of the late Richmond rebel army was engaged in these battles. The danger of the movement to POPE'S rear was too great to have been risked by a much smaller force; and whichever route through the mountains Stonewall JACKSON may have taken to circumvent Gen. POPE, he was undoubtedly at once followed by all the divisions that could be spared, while probably only enough rebel troops were left on the Rappahannock to check our advance upon Richmond in case of a rebel reverse. The magnitude of the Union force engaged, also, coupled with the indecisive result of the engagements, is itself sufficient proof of the magnitude of the opposing army. However insane it may appear to us, it is quite evident that the rebels set out on their perilous northward journey, with no less purpose than that of destroying POPE'S army before it effected a junction with MCCLELLAN, and then, perhaps, fording the Upper Potomac and passing into Maryland, while a favorable moment might even arise for a dash upon Washington.

It would appear that our army immediately in front of that city is not by any means as vigilant or as active as it should be in this crisis; for not only have the rebels been allowed to capture the town of Vienna, half-a-dozen miles from Washington, and drive out the Unionists—not only have they been permitted to seize the greater part of the Alexandria and Leesburgh Railroad, including the very important town of Leesburgh itself, but they have even been allowed to make their appearance at the Chain Bridge across the Potomac. This is a day and an hour for extremest vigilance; and looking at the fact that each successive battle of last week was fought on a field *nearer* to Washington than the one which preceded it, it is not a point of National honor to let the rebels get much closer. Within a circuit of a few miles around the National Capital, we have now an army of not less than a quarter of a million of soldiers. That force, properly handled, ought to be able, not only to drive back and annihilate the present rebel army, but to extinguish at short notice the whole Southern Confederacy.

The Mischief-makers of the London Press.

The attitude of affected wonder adopted by the London Press in commenting upon what they term "the unfounded hostility of the United States toward England," constitutes quite a psychological curiosity. We are reminded of Mr. GABRIEL RAVEL in one of those innumerable pantomimic situations wherein, after committing some flat burglary, he essays to convince his captors of his innocence by facial alternations of meek ignorance and lugubrious vacuity. Can it be possible that those writers imagine the American public to be ignorant of their long-continued and most industrious efforts to damage and vilify the National cause? It seems hardly credible, yet it is difficult to explain their position upon any other rational basis. We are willing to concede that the bulk of the English ruling classes had a right to change their minds on the subject of negro Slavery. Albeit they had trumpeted their abhorrence of that system for many long years, their conversion was sudden, and rather a singular time was selected for its advertisement. We are ready to allow that it is perfectly natural they should desire a dissolution of the Union, if their reason is convinced—and they profess it is so convinced—that such an event would add to the permanency of British institutions, by doing much toward the extirpation of those agitating principles and opinions which have sometimes threatened them. We are prepared to admit that there was and is a powerful if not irresistible temptation to make use of the American rebellion so as to insure the political destruction of those troublesome Liberals and Radicals who are so unlovely in the sight of the British aristocracy. All these concessions it is proper to make, because although the actions so justified are dictated by pure selfishness, they are warranted in a manner by the traditionary arguments and usages of nations, and are not, in a technical sense, inconsistent with the principles of common honesty.

It is probable enough that many who have written in the most offensive strain about the failure of American democracy would have not been unwilling to confine the circulation of their animadversions, if it were possible, to their own country. In other words, the grand object, which was to be attained at all hazards, was to convince Englishmen that democracy really *was* a failure; the wounding of American susceptibilities in the process was a sort of inevitable concomitant, which it is likely there are quite as many to deprecate as to rejoice at. Thus, in the general eagerness to clutch at the opportunity to disparage democracy in the estimate of the English people, we can understand that some of the detractors may not fully realize how Americans should be so greatly outraged by the freedom and bitterness with which the prominent illustration has been handled.

If, then, the artless surprise of the London journalists were based exclusively on the premises we have recapitulated, we should not entertain, as we do, so utter a disbelief in their sincerity. It would, to be sure, seem rather odd for a powerful nation to be violently assailed for many months by the Press of another country, and that at a time of extremest toil and peril, and then be expected to turn on the assailants quite as sweet a smile as ever; but, on the other hand, we must recollect that neither the British Sovereign nor Parliament have given us any tangible grounds of offence—and not forget that John Bull considers this an evidence of most signal and praiseworthy moderation on his part. So far, therefore, we may acknowledge the *rationale* of the writers in question in assuming their position of astonishment and inquiry. But what has been said does not cover the conditions of the case. The American people do not ground their complaint alone, or to any considerable extent, upon the specifications we have cited. That which has done the mischief has not been the turning of somersets in political morals, or in reiterating the opinion that a constitutional monarchy is better for England than a republic. If animosity toward England exists among us, it is due to the determined perversity with which the English Press has misstated, not opinions, but *facts*. We could not justly find fault with them, because they differ with us in opinion, but we do denounce the flagrant injustice which corrupts and distorts the mass of American intelligence and statistics as given for the past year by the principal English newspapers. No set of men have the right, on the score of expediency or any other plea, to perpetually misrepresent a whole people, and to color their whole history with the tints of disingenuousness.

It is idle to cite instances when nearly every article printed affords them. The *Times* publishing the telegram which announced the capture of MCCLELLAN'S whole army—which it afterward refused to correct—is but one illustration among myriads. The *Saturday Review's* late assault on Gen. BUTLER, when, in speaking of the case of Mrs. PHILLIPS, it does *not* state that the lady had been repeatedly warned, once incarcerated, many times forgiven, and all but besought to behave like a reasonable and decent person;—when, in the same article it does *not* mention the "Chickahominy" skeletons exhibited in the shop windows of New-Orleans, with the other similar atrocities, although matters are mentioned which the writer could have had no knowledge of, without perusing the orders and documents which gave circumstantial details of the barbarities in question,—is only an average specimen of the manner in which that unprincipled publication seeks to prejudice our cause.

If the British Press desires to escape the odium of nurturing a hatred which is likely to be so baneful to the best interests of both countries, let it eschew its former course and adopt a new one characterized by the novel features of truthfulness and moderation. Let the neutrality which it boasts to have maintained, find an occasional illustration in the editorial columns of its leading journals. The American people read and ponder, even amid the clangor of war, much more deeply than our transatlantic cotemporaries appear to suppose—certainly far too much to be imposed upon by the Chinese device of pretended astonishment at evils which the dissimulators themselves have striven so industriously to produce.

A Leaf from His own History, for the Edification of John Bull.

John Bull professes to be very greatly amazed that we do not abandon a war which we have failed to end in a year. He thinks we ought to be satisfied, by this time, that we never can conquer the South, inasmuch as we have not done it already. There is undoubtedly a good deal that is discouraging in the experience of the past year. Our armies have not accomplished what they ought to have done, nor a tithe of what they would have done if they had been led by competent commanders. We have lost a great many men by disease, and a good many in battle; we have neglected many opportunities to cripple the enemy—we have wasted a great deal of money—we have made a good many mistakes, both military and political—we have lost a great deal of time—we have frittered away the most splendid resources ever put into the hands of a Government for war purposes—and, on the whole, we cannot pretend that our past year's experience has been a very brilliant success. We are free to confess that it has been rather a dismal failure; and, to any community less courageous, less plucky, less fixed in its purpose and less confident in itself than our own, it would probably be very discouraging.

But we beg leave to remind John Bull that we are not the first nation which has waged war a year without achieving any great success. The only European war in which England has ventured to engage for the last half century was attended by incidents quite as discouraging and failures far more dismal than ours. John Bull early in 1854, after receiving in advance the help of LOUIS NAPOLEON, declared war against Russia; yet it took her more than a year to reduce the only Russian fortress to which she laid siege, and even that, in the final assault, was achieved by her French ally, her own troops being sharply and not very creditably repulsed in their attack. Perhaps it may be well enough to rehearse some of the leading incidents of this Crimean campaign. It will show John Bull how little reason he has for his crabbed and surly exultation over our shortcomings, and perhaps reconcile our own people somewhat to misfortunes and mistakes which are by no means peculiar to them.

The English troops left England for the Crimea in February, 1854, and on the 14th of September landed about 27,000 men,—every man of them being compelled, through the entire lack of preparation, to spend the first night in the mud, in a cold rain storm, without tents, blankets, fires or any other means of comfort. They fought the battle of the Alma, in which the French took the lead, on the 20th of September, and advanced to Balaklava on the 25th, where they sat themselves down to the siege of Sebastopol, *one-half* of which town the French carried by assault just one year from that time—when, as subsequent developments proved, they could have marched into it without half as much resistance as they encountered in crossing the Alma, ten days after that feat was accomplished! They had just one year of fighting, suffering, starving and dying, for which there was not the slightest necessity. Instead of marching straight into Sebastopol, as every Russian officer, after the war was over, said they could have done with the utmost ease, they began on the 9th of October to dig trenches, to plunder the neighboring peasants, and to die of fever and cholera. Sixteen days elapsed after they had planted themselves on the heights above the town, and they had not fired a gun. The Russians, having nothing else to do, began to throw up earthworks—and gradually, but without any previous intention or expectation of doing so, made their place so strong as to defy the utmost efforts of the English to take it.

The English, meantime, consumed their hearts and strength in gigantic struggles with cholera, cold, mud and red-tape. On the 25th of October, they were attacked in their position at Balaklava by the Russians, whom, with the aid of the French, they succeeded in repelling,—making themselves, probably, the most absurd display of military quixotism known in the history of war, in the utterly useless charge of 600 horsemen upon thirty Russian guns well supported,—a piece of murderous strategy, for which no other excuse has ever been offered, except that "some one had blundered." After this affair was over, the English again settled down to digging and dying of fever. Winter began to come on, and they had made no preparation for it. The blankets and great coats of dead soldiers soon sold at very high figures. All sorts of mishaps, blunders and oversights began to vex the official mind. One day a Russian spy, in the dress of a French officer, walked deliberately through the English lines, inspected every camp, took the measure of every battery, talked with all the officers, obtained their opinions on war in general and the siege of Sebastopol in particular, noted all the weak points of their position, distributed some most excellent cigars among his friends, and just as they began to suspect him, walked across to the Russian lines, "quickening his pace gradually to a run, leaving his late comrades gazing open-mouthed after him." There is a great lack of medical stores. They can get no forage. They dig a great many trenches—losing constantly a great many men and making very little headway. On the 5th of November the Russians again attack them, in great force, on their right flank at Inkermann, which had been "unaccountably" left undefended, where there were no guns, abattis or guards of any kind. A terrible conflict followed, in which the English, having lost many of their best officers, were saved from destruction by the French, who turned the Russian flank, and compelled them to retire.

This ended active operations for that year. The Allies went into Winter quarters. The Russians, finding that they had a very good chance of making a successful defence, went to work with redoubled energy fortifying the place. Winter, meantime, came on, with its storms of rain and sleet, its hurricanes which swept the camps clean of tents, and crushed the ships of the British fleet like egg-shells against each other in the harbor of Balaklava. The siege was virtually suspended. The soldiers were up to their knees in mud, deluged with rain, destitute of clothing, worked to death in the trenches, and "not a soul," says the English historian of the campaign, "seems to care for their comfort, or even for their lives." "The wretched beggar who wanders about the streets of London in the rain," he adds, "leads the life of a Prince compared with the British soldiers who are fighting out here for their country." Fever, dysentery and diarrhœa were fearfully prevalent. The cholera broke out the last of November. The camps, the huts and the town of Balaklava were full of the unburied dead and the unattended dying:—there was not the least attention paid to decency or cleanliness,—"the stench is appalling, the fetid air can barely struggle out to taint the atmosphere, and, for all I can observe, these men die without the least effort being made to save them." Thus writes RUSSELL, of the *Times*, speaking of the town itself occupied by the British troops. The camp he describes as a wilderness of mud. On its surface everywhere are strewed the carcasses of dogs and horses. "Vultures sweep over the mounds in flocks: carrion crows and birds of prey obscene hover over their prey, menace the hideous dogs who are feasting below, or sit in gloomy dyspepsia, with drooped head and drooping wing, on the remnants of their banquet!" Horses drop exhausted on the road. Men wade and plunge about, faint from hunger and die from sickness under the very eyes of comrades powerless to help them. Dec. 4 seventy dead bodies were deposited in shallow graves;—"I count," says RUSSELL on the 5th, "thirty-five bodies already on the ground, and it is early in the day;"—men were absolutely freezing for lack of shelter while timber for huts lay on board ship which nobody could unload:—and cargoes of warm clothing could not be brought ashore because the "regulations" would not permit. The British troops were absolutely dependent on the French for food, for shelter, for help in cooking, and for everything they had. Sixty horses perished in one night from cold, and out of one division alone 150 men were taken out of the trenches seized with cramps and half frozen. The ambulance corps was utterly disabled, and "but for the kindness of the French," says RUSSELL, "in lending us their litters many of our poor fellows would have died in their tents." And so it went on day after day, until *out of* 55,000 *British soldiers sent to the Crimea since the beginning of the war, in September,* 1854, *not* 25,000 *on the* 1st *of February,* 1855, *remained fit for duty!* During December and January alone 8,000 sick and wounded were sent on board ship at Balaklava. The Brigade of Guards which mustered 2,500 when it left England, and had received 1,500 reinforcements, numbered less than a thousand in the beginning of February.

We might quote columns of similar facts from the history of the siege of Sebastopol, which would prove conclusively that in every kind of mismanagement, of official imbecility, of blundering negligence and of consequent disaster, loss of life and suffering, the British far exceeded anything which has been witnessed during our war with the Southern rebellion. Nothing could surpass the inefficiency which characterized every department of the administration, unless it was the utter lack of success which attended the operations of the army. Not a single point of the slightest importance had been gained, while ample time had been given to the Russians to fortify their town and make it almost impregnable. All attempts to cut off the Russian supplies proved fruitless: their communications were kept open, and wherever they were sought they were found in superior force. The British Commander-in-Chief, Lord RAGLAN, died in June, and was succeeded by Gen. SIMPSON, who proved utterly incompetent. The army had lost nearly all its best officers and two-thirds of the troops who came out with it the year before,—some regiments having been thrice renewed and many changed twice over. In July, to such a degree had disease, hunger, suffering and failure weakened and dispirited the army, that scores of British officers asserted openly that Sebastopol could never be taken,—hundreds obtained leave of absence and returned to England, and the whole British camp presented a dismal aspect of sickness, suffering and discouragement.

Finally, on the 16th of August, the Russians made another attack upon the allied position on the Tchernaya, and were repulsed almost entirely by the French and Sardinians—the English taking very little part in the engagement, and on the 5th of September, the final bombardment of the place began. On the 8th the assault was made,—the French carrying the Malakoff and raising their flag upon it in less than ten minutes after entering it, and the English being *repulsed* in the work assigned them—the capture of the Redan. Their scaling ladders proved to be too short, and too few in number;—their assaulting column was too weak;—the men, on getting inside, were "seized with some strange infatuation," and instead of rushing upon the garrison with the bayonet, *stood still*, and began loading and firing;—Gen. CODRINGTON, who commanded in the trenches, lost his self-possession, and sent forward no reinforcements;—the British troops inside were driven out, crushed over the parapets, and the British attack proved a dismal and disgraceful break-down. The French, however, had decided the fate of the place by taking the Malakoff; and on the 13th, the Russians, burning all their ships in the harbor, and setting the town on fire, withdrew to the north side of the city without molestation, destroyed the bridges over which they passed, and proceeded to fortify themselves there. They remained there unmolested until *peace* was proclaimed, in April, 1856, and the Allies proceeded forthwith to evacuate the Crimea.

We submit this brief summary of his only recent military undertaking, drawn from his own historian, to the careful contemplation of John Bull, whenever he feels disposed to criticise our operations and failures during the past year. England began that war with a powerful standing army, the largest fleet in the world, a strong Government, a high military reputation, skilled and experienced officers, and the loudest possible boasts of the enormous results she was about to achieve on behalf of the free institutions and Christian civilization of the Western World. Every step she took in the campaign was marked by blundering incapacity, by neglect of the most ordinary military precautions, and by failures which would have been fatal and utterly disgraceful, but for the timely and efficient aid of the French. The British officers, old and experienced as they were, were unable even to feed and shelter their troops,—to prevent them from constant surprises, or to seize the opportunities which would have given them an early and a cheap victory. "Every statement made by the Russian officers in conversation," says RUSSELL, writing after the war was over, "concurs in this—that we might have taken Sebastopol in September, 1854, that they were *not only prepared to abandon the city to its fate*, but that they regarded it as untenable and incapable of defence, till *our inaction gave Menschikoff courage*, and raised in him hopes of an honorable defence." Indeed, so universal was the conviction, even in England, that the British arms had been utterly disgraced in that campaign, that the *Times* felt constrained to put forward the plea that England had never claimed to be a leading *military* Power, and that she could not be expected, therefore, to cope with France!

Suppose the task which was so suddenly devolved upon us last year, had fallen upon England, how much more would she have accomplished than we have done? Could she have put a *million* of volunteers into the field,—armed them,—organized them into a compact and powerful army, carried them through a year's campaign with less of loss and with greater successes than we have done? Could she have created such a force as ours within that time,—trusting solely to the patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit of her own people? There is not a nation on the face of the earth that could have accomplished the results we achieved:—and, if there is anything to be learned from past experience, England, under similar circumstances, would have sustained *tenfold* the disasters which have befallen us.

HURRY ON THE LEVIES!—With what crushing weight will it recoil on those in power, should disaster befall us in Virginia, that, at the very moment when we should have an overwhelming force at hand, the failure to make the draft leaves us without that force!

We ought to have *now* a quarter of a million of men as an *army of reserve* around Washington and along the line of the Potomac. And we might have had them! The draft was fixed by the Secretary of War for the 15th of August. It did not take place. It was then appointed for to-day, with many assurances that it would absolutely take place. The 1st of September has come, and a new postponement puts it off till the 15th, or some indefinite date in the future. It is folly to say that the arrangements for the draft have not been completed. They *should have been* completed! And if in some of the States the enrollment was not as perfect as could be desired, it was still sufficiently so for all practical purposes, and the levy should have been made from such rolls as there were. It is not the time to wait for ideal nicety and completeness in this matter. There will be opportunity enough for that when the second draft which Secretary STANTON has ordered shall take place.

The campaign which is to decide the war is now being fought in Virginia. It has assumed vast and complicated proportions. It is of the very nature of such a campaign that we should have defeats as well as triumphs. Only an overwhelming force can make the whole a triumph. We want soldiers in Virginia—soldiers for the offensive, soldiers for the defensive. Even the late levies have already been sent on to active service, so pressing is the need for more men. But what inspiration would it give to our army did they know that a hundred thousand men were behind them to guard the Capital, and form a solid wall of bayonets along the line of the loyal States! What confidence and security, too, would it give the nation in this awful hour!

The dilatoriness of those in high places have left us without this resource. The only way to remedy it now, is for the people to take the matter into their own hands, and send on such a *volunteer* force as we should have from the draft. There are to-day not less than fifty regiments throughout the country in a greater or less degree of forwardness. Their ranks must be *immediately* filled up and marching orders given. The only business of the hour worth attending to is the sending of soldiers to Virginia. Hurry on the levies!

LINT AND BANDAGES WANTED—WORK FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—We are sure the invitation which the Surgeon-General to-day extends to all loyal women and children, to supply lint and bandages for our wounded soldiers, will meet with a prompt response. The battles of last week have been the bloodiest of the war, and among the bloodiest on record: and more remains behind! Many, many thousands have fallen. For the dead there are immortal tears; for those who lie wounded in the hospitals there are tender offices. A million hands of loyal women and children will obey, with a sad alacrity, the call to aid in this work, by furnishing lint and bandages. In their own sphere they are thus co-workers in the good cause. It is given them to staunch the wounds of those who prefer themselves to bleed, rather than that their country should perish.

THE REBEL LAW FOR SUBSTITUTES.—The law said to be passed by the Richmond Congress, to the effect, that if a substitute deserts, a new substitute must be found, or the original substitutor must march himself, seems to be a sound and fair law. It was the law which prevailed in the French army under NAPOLEON I. If the substitute was killed, or disabled, or captured, all military obligations of the *original* were annulled, but if the substitute deserted or committed a crime, the punishment of which took him out of the ranks, a new substitute was to be found. We do not know the present French law concerning this point. At present, the French Government fixes the price of substitution all over France, and furnishes a substitute when this price is [illegible] existing device of Napoleon [illegible] to nationalize the army, and to alienate it from the people. The present price is about 1200 francs. Everyone who can pay about $230 may escape going into the army; while the substitutes are taken from the men who have served their six years, and are willing to become soldiers for life, with the prospect of having ultimately a small office also in the civil service.

It seems that there are many reasons why we, too, ought to adopt the law of substitution of the first NAPOLEON. It was, indeed, established before him—as soon as conscription was introduced during the first French Revolution—and was retained down to the *coup d'état*. Immediately after that event had taken place, the present French law was decreed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Who Command the Armies in Virginia.

The Care of the Wounded on the Great Battle-Fields.

Volunteer Nurses from the Departments.

All Horses Impressed by the Government.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

The Command of the Armies Operating in Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. POPE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. POPE's command.

Gen. POPE commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under the command of Major Gen. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The first definite news of yesterday's engagement reached here early this afternoon. The War Department speedily communicated the facts to the different Departments, and made request for volunteer nurses to proceed immediately to the battle-field. Most of the bureaus in several of the Departments were at once left almost destitute of clerks. The following regulations were issued for persons proposing to go down:

Volunteers for attending to the wounded on the battle-field will observe the following directions:

First—The volunteers of each department will be enrolled by one of their own number as chief, and for each division a surgeon will be furnished by the Surgeon-General, under whose direction they will act.

Second—Each volunteer will provide himself with a bucket and tin cup, to supply water, and also a bottle of brandy.

Third—Transportation will be furnished for all as rapidly as possible at the rendezvous, by Capt. DAMAS, corner of Twenty-second and G streets. Those who can, should provide their own transportation.

Shortly after these regulations were issued, the Government began impressing the hacks and all other means of conveyance. The Street Railroad Company tendered their omnibuses, recently bought from the late omnibus line, and a large number were accepted. Large numbers of citizens began preparing to go down. Many of them have gone already, and many more start out at daybreak.

Trains are running out to Manassas again, and telegraphic communication is restored.

The wounded have already begun to come in from the battle-fields of the previous days. Provision can be made in the Hospitals already fitted up here for several thousand more—many of the wards having been lately emptied by the return of convalescents to their regiments. Besides these, the hospital accommodations in Baltimore are to be brought into requisition immediately, and some of the wounded have already begun to be sent over. It is also stated that the capitol itself is to be occupied.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

BUILDINGS FOR HOSPITALS.

The Capitol and other public buildings are to be used as hospitals. The President has offered half the White House for the same purpose.

THE MAINE LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

A positive and peremptory enforcement of the Maine Law in this City will be commenced to-morrow. Liquors are to be sold only for medical purposes.

NO CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

All crossing of the Potomac, except on Government business, will be prohibited to-morrow.

SEIZURE OF HORSES.

All the horses in the City are being seized by Government for its use.

PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not be able to furnish proprietary stamps until about the 10th of September. On and after the 1st of September, and until the proprietary stamps can be supplied, manufacturers of articles mentioned in schedule C will be required to keep accurate accounts of all articles manufactured, sold, or removed from the premises of the manufacturer, the account to be verified by oath, and payment to be made thereon.

TAX APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW-YORK.

The following appointments have been made under the direct and excise tax law for the State of New-York:

First District—Collector, George F. Carman, of Patchogue; Assessor, Henry W. Eastman, of Roslyn.

Second District—Collector, A. M. Wood, of Brooklyn; Assessor, John Williams, of Brooklyn.

Third District—Collector, Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn; Assessor, Wm. E. Robinson.

Fourth District—Collector, John Mack, of New-York; Assessor, Pierce C. Van Wyck, of New-York.

Fifth District—Collector, Joseph Hoxie, of New-York; Assessor, George F. Bellows, of New-York.

Sixth District—Collector, Wm. Orton, of New-York; Assessor, George F. Steinbrenner, of New-York.

Eighth District—Collector, George Putnam, of New-York; Assessor, Anthony J. Bleecker, of New-York.

Ninth District—Collector, Edgar Ketchum, of New-York; Assessor, Homer Franklin, of New-York.

Tenth District—(Not yet made.)

Eleventh District—Collector, John G. Welkin, of Middletown; Assessor, James E. Curtis, of Cochecton.

Twelfth District—Collector Joshua S. Waterman, of [illegible]

Thirteenth District—Collector, Wm. Maxion, of Kingston; Assessor, Fred. Cooke, of Catskill.

Fourteenth District—Collector, Thomas Townsend, of Albany; Assessor, John G. Treadwell, of Albany.

Fifteenth District—Collector, Gideon Reynolds, of Rensselaer County; Assessor, Philip H. Nehr, of Granville.

Sixteenth District—Collector, Walter A. Faxon, of Chestertown; Assessor, Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburgh.

Seventeenth District—Collector, Erasmus Brooks, of Potsdam; Assessor, Uriah D. Meeker, of Malone.

Eighteenth District—Collector, James H. Burr, of Gloversville; Assessor, George T. Hanford, of Schenectady.

Nineteenth District—Collector, George W. Ernst, of Cooperstown; Assessor, Hascall Ransford, of Norwich.

Twentieth District—Collector, Lawrence L. Merry, of Ilion; Assessor, Nelson J. Beach, of ——.

Twenty-first District—Collector, Thomas R. Walker of Utica; Assessor, Charles M. Dennison, of Rome.

Twenty-second District—Collector, Ralph Harvey, of Wampsville; Assessor, Leonard Ames, of Mexico.

Twenty-third District—Collector, Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Assessor, Wm. Cander, of Pompey.

Twenty-fourth District—Collector, Wm. A. Halsey, of Port Byron; Assessor, Joseph W. Gates, of Ontario.

Twenty-fifth District—Collector, M. H. Clark, of Canandaigua; Assessor, Lewis Peck, of Phelps.

Twenty-sixth District—Collector, Simon C. Hitchcock, of Binghamton; Assessor, Alfred Welles, of Ithaca.

Twenty-seventh District—Collector, Seymour P. Denton, of Corning; Assessor, John I. Mix, of Elmira.

Twenty-eighth District—Collector, John Van Voorhees, of Rochester; Assessor, John W. Graves, of Medina.

Twenty-ninth District—Collector, John B. Halstead, of Castile; Assessor, James P. Murphy, of Lockport.

Thirtieth District—Collector, Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Assessor, Otis F. Presburger, of Buffalo.

Thirty-first District—Collector, Milton Smith, of Mayville; Assessor, Henry S. Woodruff, of Franklin County.

Thirty-second District—Collector, Sheridan S. Hook, of New-York; Assessor, S. H. Gilbert, of New-York.

The Fourth Congressional District of New-York comprises seven Wards, and is the largest in the City, as well as a very wealthy and important district. It has been divided into two collection districts. The Third, Fifth Sixth and Eighth Wards being numbered the Fourth District, and the First, Second and Fourth Wards the Third District.

FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

First District—Collector, Jasper Harding, of Philadelphia; Assessor, Washington Keith, of Philadelphia.

Second District—Collector, John H. Dechl, of Philadelphia; Assessor, Thomas M. Sweeny, of Philadelphia.

Third District—Collector, Wm. J. Wainwright, of Philadelphia; Assessor, J. Fletcher Budd, of Philadelphia.

Fourth District—Collector, John M. Riley, of Philadelphia; Assessor, David B. Southworth, of Philadelphia.

Fifth District—Collector, John W. Cowell, of Doylestown; Assessor, Ed. T. Chase, of Philadelphia.

Sixth District—Collector, David Newport, of Willow Grove; Assessor, Samuel McHose, of Allentown.

Seventh District—Collector, Wm. Baker, of Westchester; Assessor, Thomas W. Cheeney, of Westchester.

Eighth District—Collector, Diller Luther, of Reading; Assessor, Alexander P. Tulton, of Reading.

Ninth District—Collector, Alexander H. Hood, of Lancaster; Assessor, James R. Alexander, of ——.

Tenth District—Collector, James A. Inness, of Pottsville; Assessor, John Early, of ——.

Eleventh District—Collector, Edward T. Foster, of Mauch Chunk; Assessor, Samuel Oliver, of Easton.

Twelfth District—Collector, Joseph H. Scranton, of Scranton; Assessor, Wm. Jessup, of Montrose.

Thirteenth District—Collector, H. Lawrence Scott, of Towanda; Assessor, Benjamin P. Fortner, of Catawissa.

Fourteenth District—Collector, Adam K. Fahnestock, of Harrisburgh; Assessor, Daniel Kendig, of Middletown.

Fifteenth District—Collector, Levi Kauffman, of Mechanicsburgh; Assessor, Horace Bonham, of York.

Sixteenth District—Collector, Edward Scull, of Summerset; Assessor, Robert J. Harper, of Gettysburgh.

Seventeenth District—Collector, Samuel J. Roger, of Johnstown; Assessor, Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntington.

Eighteenth District—Collector, Lindsay Mehaffy, of Newbury; Assessor, George Baal, of Baalsburgh.

Nineteenth District—Collector, J. W. Douglas, of Mercer; Assessor, Daniel Livingston, of ——.

Twentieth District—Collector, Wm. F. Clark, of Mercer; Assessor, David V. Derrickson, of Medesville.

Twenty-first District—Collector, Jasper M. Thompson, of Uniontown; Assessor, D. W. Shryock, of Greensburgh.

Twenty-second District—Collector, John Shea, of Pittsburgh; Assessor, Henry A. Weaver, of Pittsburgh.

Twenty-third District—Collector, David N. White, of Pittsburgh; Assessor, Samuel Marks, of Butler.

Twenty-fourth District—Collector, David K. Sauky of Newcastle; Assessor, Daniel Davenport, of Beaver

FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.

First District—Collector, Thomas Spooner; Assessor, Chas. D. Fosdyke.

Second District—Collector, R. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati; Assessor, James Pullen, of Hamilton County.

Third District—Collector, John T. Martin, of Middletown; Assessor, Wm. Miner, of Deerfield.

Fourth District—Collector, F. M. Wright, of Urbana; Assessor, James Walker, of Bellefontaine.

Fifth District—Collector, John Walkup, of Wapakoueta; Assessor, George W. Berry, of Upper Sandusky.

Sixth District—Collector, David Sanders, of Wilmington; Assessor, Chambers Baird, of Ripley.

Seventh District—Collector, A. H. Stone, of Columbus; Assessor, Isaac M. Barrett, of Spring Valley.

Eighth District—Collector, Henry C. Hedges, of Mansfield; Assessor, C. S. Hamilton, of Maysville.

Ninth District—Collector, John F. Dewey, of Norwalk; Assessor, Luther A. Hall of Tiffin.

Tenth District—Collector, S. A. Raymond, of Toledo; Assessor, E. Graham, of Perrysburgh.

Eleventh District—Collector, John Campbell, of Trenton; Assessor, H. S. Bundy, of Reed's Mills.

Twelfth District—Collector, Nathan Denny, of South Bloomfield; Assessor, Chas. F. Schaffer, of Lancaster.

Thirteenth District—Collector, Albert A. Guthrie, of Putnam; Assessor, Benjamin Grant of Mount Vernon.

Fourteenth District—Collector, N. B. GATES, of Elyria; Assessor, AARON PARDNER, of Wadsworth.

Fifteenth—Collector, EL. H. MOORE, of Athens; Assessor, J. R. WATERS, of Marietta.

Sixteenth—Collector, CHARLES J. ALBRIGT, of Cambridge; Assessor, JOHN H. BARNHAM, of New-Philadelphia.

Seventeenth District—Collector, Joseph R. Artel, of New Lisbon; Assessor, Joseph McLeary, of Warrenton.

Eighteenth District—Collector, Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland; Assessor, John G. Hurlburt, of Ritchfield.

Nineteenth District—Collector, Henry Fassett, of Ashtabald; Assessor, Horace G. Bushbee, of Ravenna.

The State of Kentucky has been divided into four collection districts, and the following appointments made:

First District—Collector, George D. Blakely, of Russellville; Assessor, Charles Todd, of——

Second District—Collector, John Muller, of Richmond; Assessor, Wm. M. Spencer.

Third District—Collector, Edgar Needham, of Louisville; Assessor, Harrison A. Williams.

Fourth District—Collector, William Aperson; Assessor, Hamilton Gray, of Maysville.

THE EXPORT OF MEDICINES TO SPAIN.

The following dispatch is published for the information of those whom it may concern:

[TRANSLATION.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1862.

In view of the frequency with which some private persons, as well Spaniards as foreigners, are in the habit of striving to import remedies and medicaments into Spain, and for the purpose of preventing the [illegible] knowledge of the Spanish laws on this subject, the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has received directions from his Government to communicate to that at Washington for the information of the merchants of the United States that according to the tariff now in force, the importation and sale of every remedy, medicant, galenic or compound, from foreign countries, which is not found set down by name in the tariff of customs, are prohibited, and in order that any one may be thus set down, the application of a Professor of Medicine or of Pharmacy will be requisite, in which application shall be shown the exact composition of the foreign medicant, whose importation is desired. To decide in regard to these applications, which must be addressed to the Minister of the Interior, a report will first have to be obtained from the Royal Academy of Medicine of Madrid, and also the opinion of the Board of Health.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to the honorable Secretary of State the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) GABRIEL G. TASSARA.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, United States.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Important Reconnoissance from Newbern to Swansboro.

From the Newbern Progress, Aug. 21.

A reconnoissance in force to the town of Swansboro set out from this place on Wednesday, 13th inst., under the command of Col. STEVENSON, commanding Second Brigade, First Division. It consisted of a portion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. OSBORN, a detachment of the Marine Artillery under Lieut.-Col. MANCHESTER, and a company of the Third New-York Artillery. On that day, the transports *Pilot Boy*, *Ocean Queen*, *Massasoit*, *Allison*, and *Union*, carrying a portion of the troops, proceeded through Core Sound to Beaufort, where they were joined by the others, who had come down by rail. Thursday was passed in providing the vessels with coal and water, and in giving the troops an opportunity for a sea-bath; and on Friday the expedition proceeded on its route. The *Union*, together with the *Wilson*, (which had joined the rest at Beaufort,) and the launches of the Marine Artillery, went by the way of Bogue Sound; whilst the other transports, accompanied by the gunboat *Ellis*, Lieut. PORTER, pushed out past Fort Macon into the ocean, and followed the coast to Bogue Inlet. The wind, which was light at daybreak, blew hard by afternoon, and it was with some difficulty that the vessel passed through the narrow, winding inlet, among the breakers. Within was still water, and a broad creek with meadow lands on either side. The boats anchored at its mouth, and waited for the arrival of the *Union* and the *Wilson*. Swansboro was seen in the distance, and very soon after their arrival a large white flag was seen to wave from a high brick building. A launch of the artillery was at once sent forward, and its men landed. At nightfall the *Wilson* arrived, bearing Col. STEVENSON and staff, and proceeded immediately to the town. By this time it was quite dark, and all the vessels lay quietly at anchor during the night.

In the morning the *Union* arrived. She had gone aground several times, but the men stripping themselves, and plunging into the water, had as often succeeded in hauling her off. The vessels then proceeded up to Swansboro. It is a small village, built on a slope of land rising slightly from the marshes around. But few inhabitants came out of the score of poorly-built, tumble-down old houses. Many, doubtless, had left the town. Some time ago it was the headquarters of the rebel cavalry in this vicinity, and up to the time of the arrival of our troops, some force had always been kept there. None, however, were to be seen then. A small portion of the troops landed, and went a short distance beyond the town, but no enemy was discovered. A private of the cavalry—a small, young fellow—who by some chance was just returning on furlough, was captured with the usual double-barreled shot-gun and old-fashioned sword. The rebels had evidently determined to make no resistance whatever.

On the 17th, a body of troops were landed, and after marching about four miles, arrived at several large salt works, belonging to rebels of the name of HAWKINS, BURNAM and SAUNDERS. These were burned and destroyed. In a clump of trees on the marsh, facing the creek, were a deserted battery and wooden barracks, once furnished with four guns. These had been taken for the defence of Newbern, and were captured by our troops here. The battery, together with the barracks, was destroyed. Several other reconnoissances were made in other directions, but the enemy kept themselves at safe distances, and could not be found.

On Tuesday the expedition, having accomplished its object, returned to Beaufort.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

POST—HAVENS.—At the residence of R. M. Hening, Esq., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, by Rev. A. Brundage, Mr. HERBERT POST, of Springfield, Ill., to Mrs. JULIA E. HAVENS, of the former place.

DIED

BETHUNE.—At Florence, Italy, on Sunday, April 27, Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., in the 58th year of his age.

His remains have been brought home for interment. The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives of his family, the Consistory of 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, the Reverend the Clergy, the members of the American Philosophical Society, the members of the New-York Historical Society, the Council of New-York University, the Professors of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, are invited to assemble in the 21st-st. Church, at 1 o'clock, to join in the funeral procession.

CASSEDY.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, SAMUEL CASSEDY, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are, without further invitation, invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, George W. Cassedy, No. 107 Washington-st., Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon. The remains of the deceased will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

CHURCHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 31, DANIEL CHURCHILL, Esq., aged 84 years, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., where his remains will be taken for interment on Tuesday next.

DEAN.—On Friday, Aug. 29, CAROLINE, wife of Edward B. Dean, of this City.

The funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

EMERSON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM TYLER, eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth T. Emerson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 58 West 47th-st., without further notice.

GOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARTHA GOUGH, in the 45th year of her age, late of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 263 6th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

JAQUES.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, CATHARINE S. JAQUES, widow of David Jaques, formerly of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 320 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAMBERT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, of dysentery, MARY, aged 2 years and 21 days, only daughter of Dr. Edward W. and Martha W. Lambert.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 330 6th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

LEYDON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 31, SABINA, only child of Margaret Ann and Lieut. Patrick W. Leydon, of the Sixty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Irish Brigade, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the parents, and those of the mother's brothers, Richard, Timothy and James H. Gaffney, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 212 3d-av., at 2 o'clock this P. M.

LYLES.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, Aug. 30, suddenly, by accident, WILLIE GARDINER LYLES, youngest son of Henry and Catherine Lyles, aged 7 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Flatbush, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes.

MEYER.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Aug. 31, Mrs. PETRONELLA HESTER MEYER, wife of Simon Meyer.

A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Mary's Church, corner of 5th and Willow sts., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. All friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The funeral will take place, at 9 o'clock, from No. 271 Garden-st.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 30, of disease of the heart, LEWIS M. MORRISON, aged 43 years.

His funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 73 7th-av.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, 30th inst., RICHARD OAKLEY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Lexington-av., on Monday, Sept. 1, [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PENFOLD.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, JOAN, wife of William Penfold, and daughter of the late George Falls, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, 2d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 West 3[illegible]-st.

PARET.—In Richmond, Va., on Aug. 10, 1861, JOHN PARET, son of Stephen and Eliza H. Paret, of Jersey City, aged 36 years.

STRIKER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at her Summer residence, (Rose Mount,) near Peekskill, ELIZA BELLA, wife of Gen. Garrit H. Striker.

Due notice of the funeral will appear in the daily papers.

THOMSON.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 30, CAROLINE ELIZA THOMSON, aged 8 months, daughter of Rev. James and Jeannette G. Thomson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 1, at St. Matthew's Church, Throop-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—On Friday, Aug. 29, ANNA PROVOOST THOMAS, youngest daughter of James P. Thomas.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday, Sept 1, on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from this City. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WHEELER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 30, of cholera infantum, HENRY VAN WYCK, only child of Augustus H. and Edeliza Wheeler, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I.

WEMPLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 30, WILLIAM SCOTT, son of Chris Y and Josephine Wemple, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 558 Broome-st., at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 411.—Aug. 30, 1862.
75, 72, 46, 69, 70, 8, 12, 50, 44, 45, 16, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—Aug. 30, 1862.
52, 4, 55, 70, 42, 60, 59, 31, 69, 78, 10, 51, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 359.—Aug. 30, 1862.
37, 63, 66, 6, 19, 27, 61, 36, 29, 64, 69, 47.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 317.—Aug. 30, 1862.
78, 7, 70, 66, 68, 10, 18, 20, 33, 5, 25, 54, 50.

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JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

FIEMAS.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Cleanse the body and the blood.

Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.

In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
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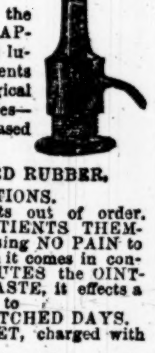
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the



PILES PIPE. MADE OF HARD RUBBER.
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A CHOICE LOT OF
STOCK ALE,
CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT
THE BREWERY.
SMITH & BROTHER,
Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs.,
New-York.

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OR, TWO LOVES.
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One neat volume, 8vo., well printed, in paper, 25c. Of all the works of this accomplished writer, Marguerite is the one which has been most favorably received. In France there has been an immense demand for it. In this country few foreign works of the kind have been more sought for in the original.

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YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR OCTOBER,
OUT TO-DAY.
Among its contents will be found: Jonathan's Chip Basket—The Draft—On Time—Where the Tacks (Tax) Stick—Before and After the Draft—Home Brigade—Women, Attention!—Five Passages in the Military Existence of Timothy Titcomb, Captain. Price, one dollar a year; single numbers, ten cents. Published by
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—Enlarged Edition—will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 1. It contains 96 pages sacred, patriotic and secular music, for social singing and Sabbath worship, including 15 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scripture manual. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Price 10 cents; $8 per 100. Postage 2 cents. Orders solicited. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.
A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 17 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past ten years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.

JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futhermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 18, 1860.
Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment, at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Regiment before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that you are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BAILEY,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.
Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre-sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.
This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.
To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.
ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!
Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.
Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.
Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.
IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.
Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. Recruiting office, No. 79 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.
J. A. DEMARS, Captain.
HENRY B. COLE, First Lieutenant.
A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL COMPANY.
The Teachers and Students of THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY are organizing a company, to be composed of the former students of the school, and such other young men of respectability and good moral character as they choose to accept. Any such young men can obtain all the information required by applying to RODNEY G. KIMBALL, Captain, (late Professor of Mathematics,) at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.
P. S.—All who join this company will be accredited to their respective towns and counties.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

SEVENTY-FIRST N. Y. S. M.
The members of the Regiment now in the City, and friends, are requested to meet at the armory, Centre market THIS (Monday) MORNING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock precisely. Be punctual. By order of Committee.
J. R. DAYTON,
J. J. SIMONSON.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

THE WESTCHESTER ASSOCIATION—For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers on David's Island; would inform their friends and the public that they have established a depôt for the receipt of stores in New-Rochelle, there being no fit accommodations for such purpose on the Island. They have now a kitchen with appropriate accompaniments in operation on David's Island, under the sole care and direction of the ladies of the Association, and as there are now *fifteen hundred disabled soldiers* claiming all the relief and comfort which the society can afford them, they feel necessitated to make an urgent appeal for contributions of stores of all kinds. Those who are kindly disposed to assist will please direct to the "SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Westchester County, care S. B. Underhill, New-Rochelle." All articles can be forwarded by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad or by the schooner *Echo*, Capt. Deveau, which leaves Peck-slip every Wednesday night.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Aug. 28, 1862.

CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE (NOT ILLUSION) WIG—For perfection of fit and superiority of workmanship, unequaled. Partings do not soil or stain. No turning up behind. Made only at No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Particular attention given to ladies' hair-work.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The Draft and Penal Bills Become Laws—All Public School Teachers to be Sworn—Opinions of Underwood and Wolfe, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

The House accepts the Senate amendments to the Drafting bill, and the Governor approves it. The House passed a bill to provide for the election of municipal officers in Henderson, after, on motion of Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, striking out, by 54 to 25, the preamble which reflected upon Lieut.-Col. FOSTER for having, "without authority of law," interfered in various ways with the municipal management of Henderson, requiring its officers to take the oath, &c. The House adopted Hon. ALFRED ALLEN's resolution of inquiry into the practicability of borrowing for the military uses of the State $5,000,000.

The House passed the Senate bill amending the penal laws so as to punish and suppress secession in all its forms, secret and open—all secession clubs, conspirators, seducers, teachers, active sympathizers and flag displayers. Besides the provisions mentioned in my last, it provides that if any one shall seduce another to commit any of the prohibited offences, and the offence be committed, the seducer shall suffer like punishment with the seduced.

The House, yesterday, 54 to 17, passed a bill to compel all public school teachers and officers of incorporated educational institutions to take an oath of fidelity to the Government. The oath is not retroactive, as Mr. UNDERWOOD's amendment to strike out "I have not aided," was adopted, 39 to 32. Among the 32 were Mr. WOLFE, of this city, and Mr. IRELAND, of Greenup. Mr. WOLFE's amendment requiring teachers of private schools to take the oath, was rejected—29 to 45.

In a debate between Messrs. WOLFE and UNDERWOOD, the former declared for stern and defiant resistance to the rebellion, and the faithful execution of Kentucky's coercive and punitive laws. The spirit of our laws demands expiation. We are not to forgive those who have indulged in political harlotry. The lenient policy had prevailed too long. He (WOLFE) would rather see his son laid in his coffin than to have treasonable principles instilled into his young bosom.

Judge UNDERWOOD brought up the Slavery question, and was understood to say he had always thought it would be better for Kentucky if there was not a slave or a negro in her borders. He had acted upon his belief, and approved HENRY CLAY's gradual, compensatory and constitutional plan of concurrent emancipation and colonization.

The Senate, 16 to 5, decided not to postpone the return day of executions beyond the first Monday of next March, the day fixed upon at the Legislature's last session. The Senate passed Col. WHITAKER's bill authorizing all the State Banks until the 1st January, 1864, to receive the transfar of any portions of their capital stocks in payment of the whole or any part of any debts due or to become due to the Banks, and to sell the same.

Both branches have provided for the establishment of a Medical Commission of three to examine all applicants for appointments in the Medical Staffs of our volunteer regiments.

Military affairs throughout the State appear to be decidedly brightening. Great confidence is reposed in the military dash and efficiency of Maj.-Gen. NELSON.

PONTIAC.

A Rebel Emissary—Ambassador George N. Saunders.

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 25.

A somewhat notorious gentleman left Canada for England by the last Quebec steamer. This was Mr. GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, who, according to his own representations, is the bearer of a proffer to England of a very favorable commercial treaty with the Southern States. If that be the case, however, JEFF. DAVIS is not so happy in the choice of his diplomatists as in his generals, for the latter usually exhibit a great deal of reticence as to the business they are engaged in, whereas this Ambassador—if Ambassador he was—manifested a disposition rather blatant than discreet, as to the alleged propositions which he was to submit to the British Government. Mr. SAUNDERS reported himself as having traveled from Richmond through the United States in the garb and character of a Cornish miner seeking work in Canada—a personage he was fitted to fill from having been a good deal mixed up with the Canadian mining movements on Lakes Huron and Superior, when those enterprises first began to a attract attention. If we recollect rightly, he had a share in the sale, or, perhaps, we might better spell the word, "sell" of the Bruce mine to the Montreal Company—an arrangement which was a great deal more advantageous to the sellers than the buyers. Some of his transactions of that date at any rate have left memories behind them which would have caused one or two of our fellow-citizens to welcome Mr. SAUNDERS very heartily. Unfortunately, however, they were not aware of his presence till it was too late to pay their respects to him—a circumstance which, perhaps, is not to be lamented in the interests of diplomacy and the commercial treaty, as it is certain that the compliments which they would have thought fit to offer him would at least have embarrassed if they had not prevented his intended voyage. After Mr. SAUNDERS had completed his mining speculations in Canada he turned author in the States; as in the Young America—otherwise called the Spread Eagle Department of Literature, which was more remarkable for its tone of animosity to a certain symbolical four-footed animal, and a general tendency to the doctrines of "Manifest Destiny," than for its moral or intellectual tendencies. His services to his counry, in this department, caused him under the late Democratic, now Secessionist *regime*, to be employed as *attaché* to the Embassy at the Court of St. James.

The latest news that we have had of Mr. SAUNDERS was by the way of a series of letters addressed by him to the *Tribune* from Montgomery when the Secession Congress met there, and still later of his evacuation at Nashville, where he happened to be at the time of its surrender. We are rather afraid that the insular prejudice against a gentleman who refuses to drink the Queen's health in her own dominions may interfere with the acceptance in England of President DAVIS' kind propositions for commercial intercourse. Mr. SANDERS represented the military power of the Confederate States as very considerable, and an invasion by them of the North as imminent.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Dec 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—$300 FOR THE SILVER AND $200 for the thieves. Stolen on the night of Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the house of JOHN D. WOLFE, Throgs Neck, a lot of silver ware, tea set, pictures, pitchers, urn, waiters, ladles, nine dozen table dessert and tea spoons, six dozen forks, two dozen knives, saltsellars and spoons, knife-rests, napkin rings, and many other silver articles with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L., W. Also, a large 4 or 6 air music box with one or two broken keys, and a brocade square striped shawl. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING U. S. Treasury notes, inclosed in a letter from Sacramento, California, addressed to the undersigned, are believed to have been lost in the steamship *Golden Gate*. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said notes or coupons, if offered for sale, but are requested to give notice thereof to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st., New-York.

The notes are the 7 3-10 Treasury notes of the issue of 19th August, 1861, with *all* (5) coupons attached: No. 22,609 for $1,000; No. 69,600 for $50; No. 69,601 for $50; No. 69,602 for $50; in all, $1,150.

THERMOMETERS FOR THE MILLION.—FINNELL'S fancy patent card thermometers, ($9) nine dollars per gross. Samples, sent by mail, 20 cents. Warranted correct. Terms cash.
M. A. FINNELL, Patentee,
No. 134 West Houston-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have opened an elegant stock of
REAL THREAD LACES, COLLARS, CUFFS,
BARBES, VEILS, EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC SETS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

NEW STYLE PLAIN AND FIG'D SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR FALL SALES,
Will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 1.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW FALL DRESS GOOODS.
FIRST OPENING
IN LOW, MEDIUM, AND EXTRA FINE QUALITIES,
AND IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
GRAND OPENING
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 1.
NEW SHAWLS,
of the latest Styles Imported
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MERINOS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, CREPES,
CASHMERES, CANTON CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Goods received daily from auction, and sold at a small advance.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
No. 274 Bowery.
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
Will find the best assortment of
SHEETING, SHIRTING AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASKS
BLANKETS, &c.

Having purchased our present Large Stock previous to the late advance, we are selling by the piece or less quantity at lower prices than the PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES, now is the best time for housekeepers to buy their Winter supply. Please observe the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

SHAWLS,
REAL INDIA, LONG AND SQUARE,
in new and novel designs.
FRENCH CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS,
the latest Paris style,
will be opened
Monday, Sept. 1.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MME. DEMOREST'S MAGASIN DE MODES, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS of the PARIS FALL FASHIONS, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Cloaks in great variety, new and elegant Sleeve Waists, Jackets, Sacks, with new and beautiful patterns, for Misses and Boys of all ages.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL FASHIONS FOR 1862—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, Madame DEMOREST'S magasin des modes, No. 473 Broadway, and No. 27 East 14th-st.—New patterns of the Paris fashions; cloaks in great variety, new and elegant sleeves, waists, wrappers, capes, jackets, sacks, &c., &c., with new and beautiful patterns for misses and boys, of all ages. The "Mirror of Fashion," ready Sept. 1.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 183 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn, assignee's sale. The entire stock of paper hangings, &c., shades, lace and muslin curtains, cornices, bands, pins, damask, loops, tassels, &c., with two years' lease of the store and fixtures, and good will of the business. Terms at sale. The stock is open to inspection up to day of sale, and all information given in the store.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 506 Broadway. By order of
NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

HOMESTEADS AT AUCTION.—ALL PERSONS desirous of having a city and country residence combined, should go to the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 1, at 12 M., and purchase one or more of those beautiful villa sites, situated in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., known as the Bellevue property, at the West Elizabeth Station. The lots on Bellevue-av. contain about half an acre each; those on Pennington-av. and Bay-way about one acre each; those on Irving-st. about three acres each. This property is situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country and city; the adjoining lands are built upon and occupied, many by gentlemen doing business in the City. Communication hourly between this City and New-York by railroad and steamboat. Time from Wall-st., 45 minutes. When the Central complete their line to Jersey City, the running time will be less than 20 minutes to these premises. The taxes, city, county and State, on one of these lots, is less than fifty cents. There is no property in the neighborhood of New-York which offers so many inducements to persons doing business in the City, by reason of the facilities of getting to and from, the healthfulness of the place, fine air and prospect, an old, time-honored city, surrounded by rich, cultivated, fruit-bearing farms, and all the advantages of a city at country price. This property will be sold in lots to suit, to the highest bidders. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent. for five years. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A MAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, having more room than they require, desire to let two parlors and one bedroom, unfurnished, with large back basement, furnished, and to board with the parties as an equivalent for the rent, they furnishing their own apartments. Inquire at No. 142 East 30th-st., of GEO. C. E.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A genteel house with all modern improvements. A large portion of the rent would be taken in board by the owner, who is a widower without incumbrance. Apply to H. P. COCHRANE, No. 112 William-st., near John-st. up stairs.

FOUR LOFTS TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT stand for clothing or Yankee notions. Best locality in the City of New-York, at a rate suited to the times. Inquire immediately, at J. D. LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 33 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FOR THREE YEARS, A first-class residence in Bridgeport, Conn., completely furnished; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, &c., with nine acres of land, carriage and ice-houses, fish pond, and choice fruit in abundance; is delightfully situated, near the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq. Rent very cheap to a proper tenant, as I am going to Europe for three years. Refers to John Tappan, Esq., No. 178 South-st., or A. T. Clayton, Esq., No. 56 John-st.
GEORGE A. WELLS, Bridgeport, Conn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 23d and 42d sts. Address, stating full particulars, M. C., Station G.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, in manhood's prime (48) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this city, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel-looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, and with some property, is desirous to form a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same essentials, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars, addressed in sincerity, to W. C. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 169 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNNING; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 27th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family, by a well recommended girl; understands her duties and is willing, obliging and trustworthy; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, near Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, and assist in washing. No objection to a private boarding house, or hotel in the City or country. Has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class English woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years with one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A neat, tidy person as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very trustworthy and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family or will do general housework if the family is not large; is highly recommended as being truthful, steady and very efficient. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately for a large number of experienced and most respectable servants, in the above capacities, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st., (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, first house: can be seen, for two days, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, energetic lady, a situation as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a house; or, where responsibility would be required, would not object to the charge of an invalid or the sick, and make herself otherwise useful; is competent for any situation of the kind. Address, for two days, Mrs. G L S., Broadway Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing. No objection to City or country. Has six years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) wishes a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; and can produce first class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address M. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARM-HAND.—A STRONG YOUNG MAN, about 19 years old, from Northern Germany, who speaks English perfectly, wants to get a place on a good farm, where he can learn farming in all its branches. A good home preferred to large wages. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as a practical farmer and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is a sober, steady man, and understands the care of horses, or would drive a span of horses in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a steady and industrious man; has been porter in a wholesale dry goods store, and has good reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS A porter in a dry goods store or a wholesale grocery; the best of City and country references given. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is strong and active, in some wholesale store (grocery preferred); salary not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address G. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

A YOUTH, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES A situation in a wholesale store; very best of City reference given. Address THOMAS McKEON, No. 87 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a barkeeper for a hotel, in a neighboring city; none need apply but those that can give first-rate references. Address HOTEL, Box No. 124 *Times* Office. State the lowest salary for permanent situation.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING cutters. Apply in lofts over Claflin, Mellen & Co.'s store, corner Worth and Church sts. Steady work.
JOHN T. MARTIN.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN; ONE ACQUAINTED with farming and gardening, and with the care of stock. Inquire at No. 68 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FIVE OR SIX EXPERIENCED SKIRT trimmers can find steady employment at No. 401 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME front room on the second floor, with large bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to let, with board; can be rented separately, or another room added, as may be desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FINE LARGE FURNISHED room to let with board to gentleman and wife, on first floor, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS and rooms for single gentlemen to let at No. 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st, first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be resumed. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.
Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eaglewood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15,
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

AT $2 50—WRITING 20 LESSONS, BOOK-KEEPING $5 per month, or $10 for lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the well known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury*

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 B'dway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously. Wanted, a superior teacher of painting, one of mil. tactics, and several of music and French, and of French and German.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopen Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

A CARD.—MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of New-York and adjacent cities that he will reopen his Academy of penmanship and book-keeping at No. 6 4th-av., on Monday, Sept. 1.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH Moore-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. A few boarding scholars can be accommodated.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No 53 West 32d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A cottage situated on the western shore of the Passaic, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 1 acre of land, beautifully planted with evergreens, and known as the "Cedars," the residence of the late H. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A CHANCE FOR SOME ONE.—A FINE Gothic house and six lots for $2,800, cost $4,500, easy of access to the City, in Morrisania, well located. G. W. DITCHETT, southeast corner of Chatham and Chambers-st., second floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SNUG COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, near Harlem. Nicely finished; hay stables, carriage-house and garden complete; suitable for Winter or Summer residence; retired; has a fine view. The owner, to close, offers a great bargain. But little money required. Also, for sale at a sacrifice, a desirable country seat, overlooking the Sound, with splendid building sites. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FULTON-AV., one three-story brick store and dwelling, nearly new and modern improvements throughout; has been occupied for a butcher's market for two years past; a choice business location. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE MILL, SPLENDID HOUSE AND spacious barn for sale, at Esopus Village, Ulster County. Price $6,000, $5,000 on mortgage. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TEFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVER, Principals.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Institute, No. 609 Broadway, learn more at book-keeping, writing and arithmetic in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms reduced this week from $35 to $15 for the full commercial course. Two $5 seats for writing vacant.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, N. Y. The 102d Term of this Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8, with every desirable facility for improvement.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 78 1st-place, Brooklyn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. S. B. TREVORR.
L. B. PREVOST.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 214 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 10th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.
Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

BROOKLYN MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 118 Pierrepont-st.,
Mrs. G. S. HARVEY, Principal.
Will reopen Monday, Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.,
Reopens Sept. 3.
For a catalogue address the Principal,
HENRY SABIN.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Henmann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; or address Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The next term commences Sept. 8. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at Mr. T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—FRENCH Educational Institution for young ladies, conducted by Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, No. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. All the studies are under the direction of the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. D. will be at home from the 3d of the month to attend to the necessary preliminary duties.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—TWO AMERICAN LADIES DESIRE engagements in schools or families, in the City or country. One, experienced in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and music; the other, in instructing in English and French. Terms moderate. Best City references given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, usual English Branches and drawing, desires a situation; the best of references given. Address, stating salary offered, &c., Miss E. C. M. DEAN, Augusta, Me.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family, to teach the higher English branches, music, and the rudiments of French. Has no objection to going to the West or California. Address MISS L., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A TEACHER, OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, (eleven years of which in the New-York public schools,) desires a situation as Principal; best of reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 164 Times Office.

AS MATRON.—WANTED, BY A WELL-EDUCATED female, a situation as matron in a young ladies' seminary, or other public institution, or as housekeeper in a private family; she is willing to make herself practically useful, and can give the best of references. Apply to or address L. M., No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A situation as a daily or resident governess, to teach the usual English branches, with French and music if desired, or would assist in French and music in a school; is a careful and pains-taking teacher in the rudiments of French, having had experience. Address, previous to Sept. 16, Miss CATHERINE SNOW, Worcester, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as visiting or resident governess, to a family of children. References given. Address M. L. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A LADY TEACHER OF MUSIC, FRENCH and English, desires a reengagement either in a school or family. References given and required. Address J. E., Plattsburgh, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,595 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.

AUG. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum of from $2,000 to $2,500. Address, with particulars, INVESTMENT, Box 134 *Times* Office.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN Gold and Silver, and the first issue U. S. Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

VALUABLE BUSINESS OPENING.—AN established and profitable dry goods' business, in a thriving town, one hour from New-York, with an excellent run of custom and making money; will be sold on very favorable terms. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, Room No. 10—9 to 11 A. M.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT for sale, with the furniture thereof, and house to let; rent $1,200 per annum. Location on 11th-st., near Broadway. Apply, for particulars, to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, No. 2 Pine-st.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE ON A PRINCIPAL street in Brooklyn; a first-rate stand; stock low; present proprietor going into other business. Address Box No. 49 Brooklyn Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business, established five years; requiring $3,000 to extend; reference given and required. Address H. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE STATIONERY business with about $2,000 capital. Address D. F., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 1 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1862.

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION.—This Department is prepared to receive applications from responsible parties residing in this City and other places for adopting orphan children under their charge at the Nursery on Randall's Island. Having a large number at the present time of the age of six years and under, and which is increasing daily, the Commissioners are desirous of placing them with families of respectability who will receive them as their own, and afford them all the advantages of parental care. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above will present their applications, with testimonials, to the Commissioners at this Office.

S. DRAPER, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM CAULDWELL and another, against SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 12, 1862, and of a judgment order and decree of this Court, bearing date Aug. 29, 1862, I, the subscriber, the receiver therein and thereby appointed, do give notice that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Gerard Betts & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the debts, good-will, property, equitable interests, rights, and things in action, of the copartnership firm of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, composed of above plaintiffs and above defendant, and lately doing business as newspaper publishers, at No. 113 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1862.

ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Receiver, &c.
J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, Plaintiff's Att'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th-street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

NEW DUTCH HERRINGS.—A SMALL LOT just arrived per steamer *Teutonia*, and for sale by R. W. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the Inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals. [Signed]

A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Sep 13. | MONDAY.........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For passage only, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.........SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO.........SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 6s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkisk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 151 Canal-st., near Mott.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
CREMORNE GARDEN
AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1862.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE FALL SEASON.

In announcing the opening of the Fall Season, Mr. NIXON begs leave to assure the public that he has concentrated into one company a

CONGRESS OF ARTISTS

never before brought together in this country, and it shall be his aim to produce in rapid succession all the available talent to be found in the country.

Among the list of artists who will claim the attention of the public and the most conspicuous, the habitues of the Cremorne Garden will be pleased to find that of

CARLOTTA PATTI,

who has been prevailed upon by Mr. Nixon to reappear once more in public previous to her début in Opera. The name of Patti is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of the musical public. Possessing a soprano voice of great compass and equal to the grandest flights of the lyrical drama, she wins the confidence of her audience without the slightest resort to stage effect and grows upon their imagination at once.

Reappearance of
MME. STRAKOSCH,
The very popular contralto.

First appearance of
SIG. SUSINI,
The celebrated basso profundo, whose voice is of immense power and of the highest cultivation.

First appearance of
SIG. MUZIO,
The world-renowned composer and Prince of Maestros. The exalted reputation of Sig. Muzio in the City of New-York, is a guarantee of the excellence of the musical entertainments produced. Sig. Muzio will be assisted by the orchestra from the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Consisting of
THIRTY FIRST-CLASS MUSICIANS.
SIG. DUBREUIL.

First night of a new musical composition, by Sig. MUZIO, entitled the
UPRISING GALLOP,
Composed expressly for the CREMORNE GARDEN.

Third week of the very successful and laughable Pantomime,
THE GOLDEN EGG,
in which will appear
M. DENIER, COSTA THELEUR,
LEHMANN, WIETOFF, RONZANI,
and all the available talent of the Company.

PROMENADE CONCERT
IN THE CREMORNE GARDEN.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........SIG. MUZIO.

The Piano used is from the celebrated firm of Messrs. Chickering & Son, Broadway.

NEW AND DIFFICULT ACTS IN THE
EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
by a corps of Gymnasts, Acrobats and Equestrians.
MLLE. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, YOUNG MADIGAN,
CONRAD BROS., MONS. BENOIT,
and a host of others.
FRANK WHITTAKER..........MAITRE DU CIRQUE

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of entertainments given at this establishment, and which will impart to the evening's entertainment the character of a
GRAND FESTIVAL,

The expenses of such a troupe as are now engaged, are far greater than that of any other on the American Continent, and its merits are in equal ratio, which acknowledged facts would justify the lessee in establishing a scale of prices on an equal footing with those demanded by others; but with a view of cultivating in our midst an unalloyed taste for musical entertainments, he has resolved that there shall be
NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION,
Notwithstanding the GREAT EXTRA EXPENSE.

Depending upon the good judgment, refined taste and liberality of the New-York public, who have clearly demonstrated that they are not only able but willing to support
THE MOST ENLIGHTENED AMUSEMENT OF THE AGE.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of
SENORITA CUBAS.

REAPPEARANCE OF CARLOTTA PATTI, THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, at

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT Basso Profundo, Sig. SUSINI, at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, THIS EVENING.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.—First night of the great Maestro, Sig. MUZIO, and the entire Orchestra of the Academy of Music.

MME. STRAKOSCH, THE POPULAR contralto, reappears this evening at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

CARLOTTA PATTI, THE GREATEST living artist, appears this evening at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, in her celebrated "Laughing Song," and the ever popular "Amour Polka."

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.—Sig. SUSINI sings to-night the aria from "Don Giovanni," entitled "Madnina;" also the aria from "Ernani"—"Infelice."

SIG. DUBREUIL, IN A DUET WITH CARLOTTA PATTI and SUSINI, entitled "Don Pasquale," and "Elisir de Amore," at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.—Mlle. LOUISE TOURNAIRE appears to-night in her celebrated Menage Act.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
CREMORNE GARDEN
AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
will be produced on the stage in the PALACE OF MUSIC, and to continue every afternoon until further notice, a new version of the fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
The principal characters by SEVENTY-FIVE of the most
BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
to be found in New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st..........at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st..........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN—Every day after her arrival till her departure. The steamboat OSSIO, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, (West 10th-st.)

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of LANG & LAING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against or indebted to said late firm are requested to communicate with Mr. William Lang, at No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, who will settle the affairs of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1862.

(Signed,)
WILLIAM LANG,
JOSEPH LAING.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of LANG & COOPER, and will carry on the business at No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, heretofore conducted by the late firm of Lang & Laing.

Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1862.

WILLIAM LANG,
HENRY POOLLY COOPER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have, this day, formed a copartnership under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK, for the purpose of purchasing and dealing in mercantile paper, and also the buying and selling on commission, at the Brokers' Board, stocks, bonds, and other securities. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEUNIS W. QUICK,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1862.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET by its terms has this day expired. Mr. VAN VLIET will continue the business at the same place, No. 62 Pearl-st.

CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1862.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES,
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
of the grand
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
The original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
in all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.

They have now performed three weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audience) are still unable to decide which of the little heroes is entitled to the prize. Mr. BARNUM has prevailed upon them to

CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER,
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER,
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER,
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER,
and has offered an
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
So, look out for
RICH AND RACY ENTERTAINMENTS.
RICH AND RACY ENTERTAINMENTS.

They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.

They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited.

The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of the Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and elfin coachmen and footmen in livery, seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT PEACOCK FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,

Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jeannie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, Mr. W. M. Holland, (his first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7¾, the

LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION.

Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at

ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A. W. JACKSON.......... Lessee and Manager begs to announce the second week of the great tragic artist, Miss BATEMAN, and the first night this season of the thrilling romantic drama of
ROSA GREGORIO,
with all the original and appropriate descriptive music by Ed. Mollenhauer.

New and superb scenery, &c., comprising a series of views of the
LAKES AND MOUNTAINS OF CORSICA,
and a cast of unapproachable excellence. It was in the character of Rosa Gregorio that
MISS BATEMAN
displayed the originality as well as the extent of her dramatic genius. With no traditions upon which to found her ideal, she gave to the outline of character drawn by the author an earnest vitality which captivated the imagination and enchained the sympathies of her auditors, compelling them to forget the illusions of the stage in the truthful intensity of her embodiment of the alternate hopes, fears, love, joy, frenzy and despair that agitate the heart of the beautiful heroine of this deeply interesting drama.

The distribution of characters will embrace many of those who appeared in the original cast.

Monday evening, Sept. 1, and every evening this week,
ROSA GREGORIO.

Rosa Gregorio	Miss Bateman
Albert De Senneville	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr
Antonio	Mr. Edwin Adams
Gregorio	Mr. Ryer
Crespo	Mr. Davidge
Carina	Mrs. Chanfrau

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 7¾.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

This establishment, during the recess, has been
EXTENSIVELY ALTERED,
and will be opened on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, 1862,
with a grand and novel
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
in which the beautiful and fascinating comedienne,
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWNE;
the distinguished actor,
Mr. WILLIAM M. FLEMING;
the popular eccentric comedian,
Mr. WILLIAM H. BEEKMAN,
and a
GRAND COMBINATION
of other artists of acknowledged repute will participate, under the direction of the universal favorite,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.
See future bills and advertisements.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS.......... Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 1,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GEORGE CHRISTY and all his Company appear.
First week of BETTY ALLEN, the Empire Jig Dancer.
The Best Vocalists and Instrumental Performers in the Profession.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the City. Second-hand pianos, from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A EUROPEAN LADY, A BRILLIANT PIANIST, will give two hours' daily instruction in music or French, in return for Board, in a first-class American family; highest references given and required. Address F. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $260. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $50, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens and property owners attend the public meeting, Monday, 7 o'clock P.M., Sept. 1, at Elm Park Hotel—92d-st. and Broadway. Important business will be presented. By order

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.

H. A. HEISER, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES SPEYER, Treasurer.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Old Point Becoming Deserted—Disgraceful Exhibition at the Hygeia Hotel—Attack on Mr. Berford for Expressing Union Sentiments—Secession Feeling at Old Point—Prof. Maillefert and Capt. Levi Haden—Dr. Bentaeue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Old Point, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The change which has taken place here during the past week is quite remarkable—everybody left or leaving; those delightful creatures, newspaper correspondents, making off for other more active scenes of operation, and the Hygeia Hotel fast becoming a huge conglomerate of "banquet halls deserted." Friend Willard, mine host of the Hygeia, bears the change with the most perfect equanimity and fortitude. A man who has, for a long time past, been seeing money rolling into his coffers at the rate of $1,100 per day, (I can vouch for *one* day at any rate,) would likely feel a little sore at suddenly finding his golden stream drying up; but Willard is a philosopher, and comes to the conclusion that "what can't be cured must be endured." I have heard many complaints against Willard's Hotel, but never against Willard himself. He is such a polished and clever little gentleman, that the roughest kind of treatment appeared the smoothest, and the toughest beef-steak appeared the tenderest, if he only smiled at you, and said, "All right."

I leave to-day for Alexandria, and, just before leaving, the Hygeia Hotel has been the theatre of a disgraceful scene; indeed the only one of the kind I have witnessed during a three months' residence in the place.

It happened that one Capt. McCarrick, a *reputed* Secessionist of the first water, was at the hotel carousing near the bar-room with Capt. Tallmadge, Quartermaster of the United States service, and some other officer in United States uniform. This Capt. McCarrick—I know not how correctly—was publicly spoken of as commander of the rebel craft *Seabird* captured at Roanoke Island, as being the same man who so audaciously cut out two schooners from under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, as having been on board the *Merrimac* during her encounter with the *Monitor*, and as having a son now actually on board the new *Merrimac* preparing to leave Richmond.

Supposing that all, or *any*, of this was true about this individual, it was certainly astounding to see him in close and private conversation, for more than an hour, and enjoying conviviality with one in Capt. Tallmadge's position. Somebody happened, in the course of ordinary conversation, to bring this strange fact to the attention of Mr. Berford, an *attaché* of Adams' Express Company, and a gentleman respected by all who know him for his kindly and genial disposition. Mr. Berford was standing with a friend in a doorway of the Hygeia Hotel, and conversing aloud, as Capts. McCarrick and Tallmadge passed out. Mr. Berford had just said, "Hang these Secessionists! what business have they here at all?" when Capt. McCarrick turned round and said, in a loud, defiant and insulting tone: "*Here is one of them; try it on!*" "*If you are a rebel*," said Mr. Berford, thus abruptly accosted, "you are welcome to my words, Sir."

Both parties being evidently excited, one word rapidly led to another, and there was danger of a personal collision, when Capt. Tallmadge stepped up and said to Berford and his friend, (striking his own breast angrily at the time,) "*This is my quarrel. This gentleman* (pointing to Capt. McCarrick) *is my intimate friend; and if you say another word I'll call the Provost's guard.*" "Call them," said Berford and his companion. But the guard was *not* called; and, indeed, it would have been interesting to have seen the guard, if only to satisfy the crowd—who by this time had assembled—what amount of power the United States still held at Old Point to protect Union men from rebels and their sympathizers.

At this stage of proceedings, Capt. Tallmadge, after somewhat pacifying his friend the Secessionist Captain, who had gesticulated and sworn himself out of the outer gate of the porch, took Mr. Berford and his friend inside to explain to them how mistaken they were about Capt. McCarrick, and who and what he really was. He denied that Capt. McC. was on board the *Merrimac*, but allowed that *he was the man who took our two schooners off Fortress Monroe*, accompanying his explanation all the time by the most insulting language, and repeating often that it was nobody's business who McCarrick was, and that he was a prisoner on parole. How far the last statement is so I know not, as I heard it denied quite as often as asserted by parties at Old Point; but even if correct. it is very evident that rebel prisoners at Fort Monroe are allowed a latitude that Mr. Davis would allow no Unionist in Dixie, and unsophisticated loyalists are at a loss to imagine why such a difference should be permitted against them.

By this time a large crowd of military officers and civilians had collected in the hall of the hotel, but the trouble was evidently dying away, when Capt. McIntyre, of Company D, 99th New-York—who had hitherto been no party whatever to the quarrel—stepped up alongside of Capt. Tallmadge, and said in the most pointed and insulting manner to Mr. Berford; "You are the man who was called a liar to his face the other day." "Whoever says so, lies," replied Mr. Berford indignantly. Upon this, Capt. McIntyre dashed his fist in Mr. Berford's face, drawing blood, when the crowd rushed in between, and prevented the latter from retaliating, even had he been able to do so. Considering that Mr. Berford was sick at the time, from painful boils all over his body, and that he is nearly old enough to be Capt. McIntyre's father, the common opinion among all disinterested witnesses of the transaction was that the laurels culled by the gallant officer on that occasion, were not of the brightest.

I have been induced to give this long account of a fracas, which, very fortunately, terminated in no disaster,—because underlying it is a question of vast moment to the people of the United States. It was a painful proof of the danger of that "lenient policy" toward rebels which makes rebellion as rampant and defiant to-day, in Norfolk and Suffolk—aye, under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, itself—as if there were no difference between loyal men and traitors. Nay, more, it is to be questioned if, at that disgraceful exhibition, rebel sympathy was not in the ascendancy. Although the real cause of the dispute was distinctly understood—although Mr. Berford's only fault was in giving utterance to Union sentiments that every Union man in that crowd must have felt, there was not a single voice nor arm raised to stand by him and his friend against the array of military uniforms and shoulder-straps evidently ready to espouse the other side. Mr. Voorhies was the only one who came up, as soon as he heard of it, and drew Mr. Berford from the crowd. God forbid that we should ever see the rebel flag floating in this part of the world, but if we are spared the desecration it will not be for the want of sympathy in many a heart covertly and insidiously beating under a United States uniform.

I to-day had the pleasure of meeting Professor B. Maillefert and Capt. Levi Haden, of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company, and who belonged to Burnside's expedition. Professor Maillefert, you may remember, is the same party who invented some new method of blowing up rocks under water, which was so effectually carried out at Hellgate; and it was the same parties who succeeded so well in removing the formidable obstructions in the Neuse River, near Newbern. What these gentlemen are going at now, it would not be for me to say, even if I knew exactly; but this much I know, that it is a "big thing." When they next touch off some of those terrible submarine batteries, depend upon it, there will be an explosion that will make itself heard through Rebeldom.

Dr. Bentaeue, the long-established and much respected physician of the Hygeia Hospital, left to-day with his family in the Baltimore boat—it being his intention, I believe, to be attached to Gen. McClellan's army in some medical capacity. The Doctor, in quitting the scene of his arduous and responsible labors, which he has so long and faithfully performed, leaves behind him the good wishes of a host of friends.

NEMO.

Burning of Cotton Mills.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Francis Cotton Mills at Chesnut Hill were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not as yet ascertained.

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Expedition from Bowling Green to Scottville—Affairs at Cumberland Gap—Gen. Buell in Motion Toward Chattanooga and Knoxville—The Exploits of the Guerrilla Morgan, as Related by Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bowling Green, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The expedition to Scottville, spoken of in my last, returned last evening. The rebels left Scottville before our troops reached the vicinity. They remained in the place only a few hours, and departed taking an easterly direction. They secured a few horses, but got no recruits. The news from Cumberland Gap is highly important and exciting. The enemy, twenty thousand strong, it is stated, have surrounded the Gap and Gen. Morgan's entire army. A portion of our forces are reported to have been cut to pieces. The command of Gen. Morgan is in imminent danger of being cut off. Rebel reinforcements were daily coming up from the direction of Knoxville.

From gentlemen who reached this place, yesterday, we have more definite information of the operations of Gen. Buell. His entire column is in active motion, in the direction of Chattanooga and Knoxville. The army has left Battle Creek, and Gen. Buell in person left Huntsville, Ala., on the 22d, to accompany the forward movement. Gen. Bragg is reported with a large rebel force, trying to flank Gen. Buell, and make his way into Nashville. They state that heavy rebel forces, it is believed, are at Chattanooga and Knoxville. If collision should take place between Buell and Bragg, we have no fears as to the result. Bragg's force is estimated at sixty thousand strong. This officer will make tremendous efforts to reach Nashville through East Tennessee, but we have no doubt that Buell will be able to prevent him, as he has heretofore prevented him from penetrating the country through the Sequatchie Valley. Gen. Buell is regarded throughout his Department as being one of the very ablest officers in the armies of the Union. He deserves to be so regarded. Ever since his opening campaign in Kentucky, nothing but success has attended his arms. The boldness and celerity of his movements, it is well known, saved the day at Shiloh, and prevented, perhaps, the annihilation of Grant's army. He drove the vast rebel armies before him through Kentucky and Tennessee like chaff before the wind. Better discipline prevails in his command than any in the service. He has never lost an engagement; he has never invested a place he failed to take; nor has he been foiled by his adversaries, or found off his guard. He has been more in open service, has marched more miles, and penetrated further into the interior of the enemy's country than any other General has done. His campaign has been one of complete success, and developed a series of the most wonderful strategic movements. May we hope that the capture of Chattanooga and Knoxville will soon be added to the list of his brilliant victories.

From all indications, the rebels are making a grand and desperate attempt to invade Kentucky by way of Cumberland. It is reported that the rebel Gen. Buckner, recently liberated from Fort Warren, is to be placed at the head of a large force, and that the subjugation of Kentucky is to be intrusted to his special care. If so, may his attempt meet with the same inglorious failure that attended his arms last year.

Morgan's guerrillas have again suddenly disappeared from Gallatin. They have probably fallen back to Hartsville. When or where he will next appear remains to be seen. He will not long be idle. Woodard and his gang are still at work in the southwestern counties.

Bowling Green, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

There is no news of interest in this immediate region. The repulse of Woodard's rebels at Fort Donelson is confirmed; also, their repulse at Madisonville, in Hopkins County. Gen. R. W. Johnson, paroled by Morgan, passed through here, for Louisville, yesterday.

I send you the *Vidette*, a miserable, dingy sheet, published "semi-occasionally" at Hartsville, Tenn. As to the manner in which it came in my possession, it must be reserved for a future occasion.

CURTIUS.

THE SECOND BATTLE AT GALLATIN.

THE REPORT OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

From the Vidette, Aug. 24.

Headquarters Morgan's Regiment,
Hartsville, Aug. 22, 1862.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General, Richmond:

General: I beg to confirm my dispatch of the 20th inst., announcing the result of yesterday's expedition.

My command, consisting of my own regiment, 700 strong, and a squadron of Texas Rangers, numbering 100 men, returned that day, worn out, to Gallatin.

At 11 P. M., I received information from one of my friendly scouts that the enemy's cavalry were encamped on the roadside between Castilian Springs and Hartsville, a distance of only 12 miles from my camp.

Judging from the fact that they had halted by the road side, I concluded that they intended to march at night and attack early in the morning, and I made my preparations accordingly, dispatching scouts upon whom I could depend to bring me positive information as to the enemy's movements.

At daybreak my column was on the move, and as the advanced guard reached the head of the town my pickets came galloping in, followed by my principal scout, who reported that he was closely pursued by a large body of cavalry.

Not wishing, on account of the inhabitants, to make Gallatin the scene of our contest, I advanced my column, and was greeted, on reaching the Hartsville pike, by a heavy fire from that direction.

I dismounted the two leading companies to fight, and threw them into the woods, on the left of the road. The enemy increased his fire, and I gradually had my whole command engaged.

The fight began at half-past six o'clock, and was maintained without much advantage on either side—the enemy having, perhaps, rather the best of it at first—until about half-past eight, when they began to fall back, and my men to redouble their efforts. At half-past nine I had driven them four miles, and was preparing for a final charge, when a flag of truce was brought proposing an armistice, in order to bury their dead.

My reply was that I could entertain no proposition, except unconditional surrender.

I learned then that the troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Johnson. During the parley, the enemy had formed into line of battle, and were, evidently, ready to defend themselves from any fresh attack.

I divided my force into three divisions, leading one myself in the direction which I thought Gen. Johnson had taken. Major Morgan had five companies under his orders on my left. Lieut. Col. Duke, on my right, had three companies and his advanced guard.

Some delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of my gallant Texan Rangers, who formed part of the body under my own immediate orders. They had been separated from their horses during the preceding fight, and had not been able to recover them in time to come to the front. On their arrival, we marched on in the direction of the enemy, and Col. Duke's division coming within sight, advanced at a canter and opened fire.

Gen. Johnson's forces, being on a good pike, retreated for some time faster than my men, who were on difficult ground, could follow, but after a pursuit of some two miles, they were overtaken and compelled to fight.

They were dismounted and formed behind their horses. The position they had selected was a very good one, especially as they considerably outnumbered Col. Duke's force, which was the only one opposed to them, Major Morgan and my own detachment, in the eagerness of pursuit, having taken too far to the left.

Col. Duke reports, that on perceiving that the enemy had halted, he formed his three companies and the advanced guard into columns of squadrons, preserving the regular distances betwixt each, so as to be able to form into line at command and attack.

This was done with admirable precision and coolness by his men, and nothing could exceed their gallantry.

The enemy were formed under the brow of a hill, and my men were drawn up above them, so that their fire told with effect on my line, whilst that of the attacking party went over their heads.

After a very sharp engagement of about fifteen minutes they broke and ran.

Gen. Johnson, his Adjutant-General, Capt. Turner; Maj. Winfrey, and a number of privates, were captured, but the main body escaped to the hills, through the woods and high corn, making for the Cumberland River.

Thus ended an action in which my command, not exceeding 700 men, (one whole company being in the rear with prisoners,) succeeded in defeating a brigade of 1,200 chosen cavalry sent by Gen. Buell expressly to take me or drive me out of Tennessee, killing and wounding some 180 and taking 200 prisoners, including the Brigadier-General Commanding, and the greater part of the Regimental officers.

My loss in both actions amounted to 5 killed and 18 wounded, 2 missing. Among the wounded was Capt. Huffman, who had his arm shattered by a ball whilst leading gallantly on his brave Texan Rangers, a small body of men commanded by Major Gano, of whom I cannot speak too highly, as they have distinguished themselves ever since they joined my command not only by their bravery, but their good conduct.

To all my officers and men my best acknowledgments are due; nothing but hard fighting carried them through.

To my personal Staff I am deeply indebted. Col. St. Leger Grenfell, Acting Adjutant-General, ably supported me; Capt. Llewellen, my Quartermaster, and Capt. Green Roberts, who acted as my Aids-de-Camp, were most active and fearless in carrying my orders, and the Captains of companies cool and collected in the performance of them.

Lieut.-Col. Duke led on his regiment, if possible, with more than his usual gallantry, and contributed, by the confidence with which he has inspired his men, to insure the success of the day.

Lieut.-Col. Duke makes particular mention of the cool and determined manner in which Lieut. Rogers, commanding advanced guard, Captains Hutchinson, Castle and Lieut. White, respectively commanding the three companies composing his division, behaved; in fact the conduct of both officers and men deserve the highest praise.

I received every assistance from the patriotism and zeal of the neighboring citizens, amongst whom Maj. Duffey and Capt. R. A. Bennett were preëminent.

I have also to report that I have received a dispatch from Gen. Forrest, stating that he has encamped within eight miles of me, with a reinforcement of 800 men, but no artillery. The want of this arm cripples my movements and prevents my advance with that certainty of effect which a battery would afford.

Recruits are daily and hourly arriving. The population seems at last to be thoroughly aroused, and to be determined on resistance.

I hope shortly, General, to be able to report further successes, and rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting; no sacrifices on that of my officers and men will prevent our giving as good an account of the enemy as our small numbers will admit of.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, General, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry, C. S. A.

P. S.—This morning I received positive information as to Gen. Nelson's intentions and movements. He is retreating from Nashville to reinforce Bowling Green, at the head of 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry and 12 cannon. It is evidently the intention of the Federals to attempt the defence of the line at Bowling Green and Lebanon.

J. H. M.

MORGAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN.

Headquarters Morgan's Brigade,
Hartsville, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1862.

Soldiers: Your gallant bearing during the last two days will not only be inscribed in the history of the country and the annals of this war, but is engraven deeply in my heart.

Your zeal and devotion on the 20th, at the attack of the trestle-work at Saundersville and of the Springfield Junction stockade, your heroism during the two hard fights of yesterday, have placed you high on the list of those patriots who are now in arms for our Southern rights.

All communication cut off betwixt Gallatin and Nashville, a body of 300 infantry totally cut off or taken prisoners, the liberation of those kind friends arrested by our revengeful foes, for no other reason than their compassionate care of our sick and wounded, would have been laurels sufficient for your brows. But, soldiers, the utter annihilation of Gen. Johnson's Brigade, composed of 24 picked companies of regulars, and sent on purpose to take us, raises your reputation as soldiers, and strikes fear into the craven hearts of your enemies. Gen. Johnson and his Staff, with 200 men, taken prisoners, 64 killed and 100 wounded, attests the resistance made and bears testimony to your valor.

But our victories have not been achieved without loss. We have to mourn some brave and dear comrades. Their names will remain in our breasts—their fame outlives them. They died in defence of a good cause; they died, like gallant soldiers, with their front to the foe.

Officers and men, your conduct makes me proud to command you. Fight always as you fought yesterday, and you are invincible.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE

A Brisk Cotton Trade Through the Port of Matamoras—How the Rebels Pay for Their Arms and Ammunition—Sulphur and Saltpetre from Mexico—Oppression of the Unionists of Western Texas—Escape of Gen. Hamilton into New-Mexico, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington City, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. C. H. Blood, Consul to Monterey, Mexico arrived in this city a few days since, bringing late and important news from the Rio Grande, he having left Matamoras on the 3d inst. Mr. Blood represents the Confederates as carrying on a brisk cotton trade through the port of Matamoras, they having obtained a license to pass 2,000 bales through that port free of duty. This cotton is sent to Europe, and pays for powder, arms, and munitions of war, which are introduced into rebeldom by way of Matamoras, without let or hindrance. The Confederates are also obtaining large quantities of sulphur and saltpetre from Mexico, by way of Monterey. Mr. Blood attempted to impede this traffic, but unsuccessfully, as the rebels have active and energetic agents at Monterey who speak the Spanish language, which gives them great advantages over our commercial agents abroad, who seem to be selected with reference to their ignorance of the language of the country to which they are accredited. This trade through Mexico ought to be stopped, but it can only be done by occupying Western Texas with National troops. The Government should turn its attention to this important point at the earliest moment.

The Confederate authorities of Texas are taking the most decided measures against the Union men in the Western part of that State. They are compelling all citizens suspected of loyalty to the Union to take an oath of allegiance to their bogus Government. They attempted lately to arrest Gen. A. J. Hamilton at his house, near Austin, but he received notice of their intentions and took French leave, and, accompanied by a band of devoted friends, made his way into Mexico. Mr. Blood saw Gen. Hamilton at Matamoras, and states that he expected to find Hamilton in this City, as he was to leave about the same time with himself.

Gen. Hamilton and his friends bring news of the rebel Gen. Sibley, who commanded the expedition to Santa Fé. Sibley left San Antonio, Texas, last Fall, at the head of thirty-five hundred troops and six pieces of artillery, and was joined by Col. J. R. Baylor, (one of Buchanan's defaulting Indian Agents) at El Paso, with seven hundred men, making the whole force over four thousand strong. Sibley had been completely used up by Gen. Canby, and got back to San Antonio with only nine hundred men of his command—many of these paroled prisoners—having lost over three-fourths of his men in killed, wounded and starved on the road home. Why cannot some of our other Generals give as good an account of themselves as Gen. Canby?

Mr. Blood says there is no blockading vessel off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and represents in the strongest light the necessity of having such a vessel, which would check to some extent the shipment of arms in that direction, or at least compel the rebels to the costly mode of going through Mexican Customhouses, instead of landing at Brazos Santiago, on the Texas coast, which can now be done with impunity. A blockade should be there if for no other purpose than to give protection to Union men flying from Texas, like Hamilton. Cannot Mr. Secretary Welles spare one of his many gunboats for that noble and humane purpose?

TOMBIGBEE.

Murder in the Eighteenth Ward.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, one named Wm. McFaden, a butcher, residing in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, and the other named Martin Gallagher, had a dispute relative to some trifling matter, which resulted in a desperate struggle between them. There seems to have been some difficulty previously existing between the men, and at the time of the altercation Gallagher was under the influence of liquor. While in this condition he began a quarrel with the father-in-law of McFaden, when the latter became exasperated and interfered. Gallagher still continued abusive, and McFaden seized an old-fashioned butcher knife, one of the long, narrow kind, and plunged it with full force into Gallagher's neck behind the ear, driving it up to the hilt and leaving it in the wound. He then turned and fled. Gallagher fell to the sidewalk, from whence he was taken up by citizens and conveyed to the New-York Hospital. It required the united strength of two men to draw the weapon from the wound. The injured man breathed his last in about two hours. He was 22 years of age. The Eighteenth Precinct Police were on the ground a few moments after the murder, and Capt. Cameron detailed officers to pursue the assailant. Up to midnight, however, no trace of him had been found. It was one of the most brutal affairs that has for a long time occurred in the Ward.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Our Forces under Command of Gen. Nelson.

NEARLY ALL OF OUR ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

Louisville, Sunday, Aug. 31.

In the battle fought near Richmond, yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, the National force was between 8,000 and 9,000, under command of Gen. Nelson. They drove the rebels back until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels were largely reinforced, and crossed the Kentucky river, capturing nearly all our artillery, and routed our men.

The rebel force is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The National loss is reported at 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is said to be heavy. Gen. Nelson was wounded slightly. Col. Warner, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and Col. Topping, of the Seventy-first Indiana, are reported killed.

At Lexington last night the bells were rung, and all the male citizens were ordered out, and slept on their arms. Maj.-Gens. Wright and Wallace are there. The Nationals are fully prepared in case the rebels make an attack.

Gen. Nelson left *en route* to Cincinnati to-day.

A Bowling Green dispatch says a large rebel force, under Buckner, is at Tompkinsville.

The rebels destroyed the telegraph to-day at the State line, thus cutting off communication with Nashville.

Gov. Morton and suite arrived at the Galt House this evening.

There is considerable excitement in the city.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Aug. 31.

A battle took place on Saturday near Richmond, Ky., lasting from morning till 4 in the afternoon, resulting in our troops being driven back with serious loss. No particulars are received.

Gen. Nelson, wounded, arrived here to-night.

Specials to the *Gazette* and *Commercial* from Frankfort, Ky., contain a proclamation of Gov. Robinson, issued to-day. It says the State has been invaded by an insolent foe, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed, her integrity imperiled. The small but gallant army raised upon an emergency for her defence, under Nelson, has met with temporary disaster, and the enemy advancing to the accomplishment of his purpose of the subjugation of the State. He must be met and driven from the border, and it is in your power to do it. He calls on every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defence of his State; to rise up as one man and strike a blow for the defence of his native land, property and homes.

THE NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY E. D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Whereas, I did by proclamation, on the 17th day of July, 1862, offer on behalf of the State a bounty of fifty dollars to each private soldier, who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States; the purpose being to promote enlistments into regiments then in the field, and to hasten the organization and completion of new ones, until the State's quota of 59,700 men called for by the President, should enter the service of the Government, and

Whereas, It is believed that the latter object has beed accomplished.

Therefore, and after consultation with those officers charged especially by law with superintending the fiscal concerns of the State, I do hereby proclaim and declare that the said bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to any volunteer into the new regiments whose enlistment shall not have been made on or prior to Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1862, and I do hereby further declare that the aforesaid bounty of fifty dollars will, until further notice, be continued and paid to private soldiers who may enlist to serve three years or the war, to fill up the regiments, batallions and batteries of New-York State, which were in the field before the 2d day of July, 1862, and to those only.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. By the Governor,

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Lockwood L. Doty, Private Secretary.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

MEETING OF EXEMPT MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the exempt members and friends of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was held yesterday at the armory, over Centre Market. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to give the Eighth a proper reception on its return. A Committee was appointed to carry out such arrangements, but it not being definitely known when the regiment would arrive, the members adjourned to meet to-day at the armory at 4 o'clock.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N.Y.S.M.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the armory of the Seventy-First Regiment N. Y. S. M., by the exempt members and friends of this corps, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Seventy-First a cordial reception on its return home. A committee was appointed for that purpose. Members and friends of the regiment are requested to meet at the armory, to take part in the reception of the Seventy-First, which is expected to arrive in New-York this morning, at 7 o'clock, by the Elizabethport boat, landing at Pier No. 2, North River.

RECRUITS FOR MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Five hundred recruits for veteran Massachusetts regiments, arrived this morning and were to-day forwarded to join their comrades. One of the recruits, named Thomas J. Martin, of Providence, was accidentally run over last evening at Fall River, and is now at the New-England Rooms, receiving every attention. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. Francis, numbering 1,040 men, arrived yesterday morning, in the steamer *New-World*, and were quartered in the Park Barracks.

THE COMING DRAFT.

HOW STAND NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

There appears to be no probability that the enrollment will be completed so as to render a draft practicable in this State before the middle of September. If enlistments continue as brisk as they have done for the past two weeks, the quotas of New-York City and Brooklyn will, by that time, be nearly full for both calls; so that a draft, if it shall be found necessary, will be a mere nominal affair. An estimate, published in the *Sunday Mercury*, and purporting to be accurate, states that there have already been recruited in this City, under the last calls, 16,468 men. The quota of the City, for both calls, is 25,160, leaving only 8,760 to be raised. More than half of these will doubtless be raised within a week, for the Corcoran Brigade. In Kings County, the quota for both calls is 8,632, of which 4,000 are already recruited, leaving 4,632 yet to be raised. As to the special draft to fill up old regiments, it is said that this is only to take place in case those regiments were not filled up by volunteers under the first call for 300,000. In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn the recruits for the old regiments have thus far been so numerous that for a draft.

TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The First Regiment of the Bucktail Brigade left here last night, under Col. Roy Stone. The Second, under Col. Wister, will probably leave Tuesday, and the Third will be ready to start within the week.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The incomplete regiments here have been consolidated into five regiments. Two will leave to-morrow.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.

Newark, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. E. A. Carman, 900 men, left Camp Perrine for Washington to-day. They are armed with Enfield rifles. Col. Carman was wounded at Williamsburgh while gallantly leading the Seventh Regiment.

Recruiting for the nine months men is very brisk here, and there will probably be no draft in this county.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Winter Garden has commenced auspiciously. Every evening through the week there have been large and appreciative audiences, performances of unusual excellence, and a general air of brightness and prosperity, that seems to promise cheerful fortune in the future. The changes which have been made in the decoration and lighting of the auditorium are vast improvements on the previous aspect of those important items of theatrical completeness; the regular company comprises a good deal of acknowledged talent and efficiency, and, now that Mr. Hawthorne is engaged in the pictorial department, more artistic scenery than has of late appeared upon the stage may be expected. The success with which the season has been inaugurated, though, belongs chiefly to Miss Bateman, whose unquestionable genius infuses vitality enough into plays that have lost the charm of freshness to make them still attractive. It is an achievement of no ordinary magnitude, and one that any actress may be justly proud of, to draw enthusiastic crowds for six consecutive nights to see a piece like the "Hunchback," which every play-goer has seen unnumbered times before, and usually without finding any of those qualities in it which compel especial admiration and delight. Yet Miss Bateman, without startling the town by any attempt at a sensational reading of her part in it, has made it a vehicle for the development of so much genuine power, pathos and well-discriminated individuality, as to render it, for the time, a more desirable dramatic study or entertainment than almost any novelty would be. Very wisely, she has had secured for her support the services of actors of established reputation, whose excellence combines with her own to produce the nearest approach to perfection which can be reasonably hoped for under what is called the "star" system. "The Hunchback" will be given again before the close of Miss Bateman's engagement; but to-night it gives place to "Rosa Gregorio," the drama by Mr. DeWalden, which was received with so much favor at the Winter Garden last Spring. Miss Bateman, of course, plays the heroine, and the other leading characters are in the hands of Mr. J.W. Wallack, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Adams.

At Nixon's Cremorne Gardens, the Palace of Music is once more, this evening, restored to its position, which the name implies, as a place for the diffusion of vocal and orchestral melody. The Fall season is to be inaugurated with a reëngagement of Carlotta Patti, Madame Strakosch, Signor Susini and Signor Dubreuil, who will sing some of their choicest selections, accompanied by the best of instrumental aid, under the conduct of Signor Muzio. In the course of two or three weeks, it is said, that from concerts these accomplished artists will gradually work their way to actual opera, and, indeed, that in this same Palace of Music Mademoiselle Carlotta will make her first essay as an exponent of the lyric drama. Her doing so will be *the* musical event of the season, and may be regarded, anticipatively, as the greatest triumph that will have been witnessed since the *début* of her sister, Adelina. So long as the concerts continue they will be followed by a pantomime, with Messrs. Denier, Lehman, Ronzani and Wiethoff and Mlle. Theleur in the principal parts. Señorita Cubas is seriously indisposed, but will reappear as soon as her health is reëstablished. Madame Tournaire, the Conrad Brothers and Young Madigan conclude the plentiful programme of amusement at Cremorne, with their equestrian and acrobatic performances in the circus, and, during the intervals of more active entertainment, Signor Muzio's orchestra discourses the most delicious strains from the pagoda in the garden.

Mr. Barnum announces this as the last week of the interesting rivalry which has been lately going on between Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt. Within these ensuing six days, therefore, their respective merits will have to be decided, and they will be upon their mettle to see who shall come forth winner of the liberal prize given for the competition by the great showman. After competing for three weeks, the judges have been unable to award the palm to either, and Mr. Barnum has added a sum of five hundred to the thousand previously offered to induce them to stay and settle the matter. In the lecture room at the Museum a capital company give very amusing performances twice a day. This afternoon and evening Messrs. J. E. Nagle, Haviland, and Riley, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Jennie Walters and Mrs. Pryor play in the farce of "Aunt Charlotte's Maid."

Residents of Brooklyn will be pleased to learn that the Atheneum there has been fitted up semi-theatrically, and will be opened on Wednesday evening for the presentation of drawing-room entertainments. Mr. A. H. Davenport will be the manager of the experiment, and amongst the public favorites who will appear, are Mr. W. M. Fleming, Mr. W. H. Beekman and Mrs. Sedley Browne.

George Christy's minstrels are doing famously at the their handsome hall, No. 585 Broadway. There is no place in the City where negro melodies, eccentricities and miscellaneous fun can be found in such perfection and variety.

Willie Barnesmore Pape, the juvenile master of the piano, gives a concert this week at Newport. A delightful novelty will thus be afforded the *ennui* haunters of that watering place, who may carry away with them musical strains that can "Create a soul under the ribs of death."

Markets.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm, at 95c. for No. 1; 81c.@82c. for No. 2. Corn, at 32½c.@33½c. Oats, at ½c.@1c. lower. *Receipts*—4,600 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—8,200 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 142,000 bushels Corn. Freights steady. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @¼ ₩ cent. premium. Gold, 15 ₩ cent. premium.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Flour slightly lower. Wheat in brisk demand, at 90c.@93½c. *Receipts*—800 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bush. Wheat.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark James Smith, from New-Orleans—Mr. Lord, J. Rogerson, Mr. J. P. Windmiller, Mr. Peter Henning, Mr. Drew and lady, Mr. Jacob Schuyler, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets...... 6 33 | Moon sets.... 11 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 24 | Gov. Island. 1 13 | Hell Gate.... 2 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 31.

Arrived.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Bounding Billow, Mayo, Cape Town, C. G. H., July 17, with wool to Bashford & Moulton.

Bark James Smith, Anderson, New-Orleans 25 ds., with wool to master.

Bark F. S. Means, Means, Plymouth, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Sea Bride, (of Boston,) White, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Bassett & Bacon.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Morris, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig Syren, (Br., of London,) Hall, Rio Janeiro July 16, with coffee and rosewood to Gallop & Spence.

Brig Catharine Nickles, (of Frankfort,) Tyler, Norfolk 4 ds., with staves to C. H. Lewis.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 19 ds., with coffee, cocoa, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Emma Fane, Kelly, Matanzas 18 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. A. Edwards, Lines, Palermo 40 ds., and 30 ds. from the Rock, with fruit to Merrill & Abbott. Has experienced heavy southwesterly weather the whole of the passage, lost foresail, &c. Aug. 20, in lat. 42 16, lon. 58, took a violent hurricane from S. E., S. S. W and S. W. and W., ending in the N. W., during which blew away jib, split mainsail and other sails, and strained the vessel badly, and carried away the jib stay. Aug. 22, at 6 P. M., in lat. 42 26, lon. 57 50, spoke ship Emily Augusta, hence for Liverpool, who reported having experienced the same which filled the cabin, [illegible] water-boat, shifted cargo, [illegible] in the hold, the ship [illegible] continued constantly [illegible] lon. 63 26, saw a vessel under [illegible] W.; looked like a brig or bark; [illegible] miles of her, when, seeing no colors flying, [illegible] was not in want of assistance, [illegible] During the three days, from 20th to 23d, [illegible] with light spars gone, and a ship with [illegible] carried away.

Schr. Hound, (Br.) [illegible], of and from [illegible], 6 ds., with sugar to Middleton & Co. 23d inst., lat. 40, lon. 63 30, passed a bark showing Trowbridge's [illegible] bound S.

Schr. Francis Jane, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.) [illegible], St. Thomas Aug. 16, with salt and sugar to Smith, Jones & Co. The bark Theresa, hence, sld. for Maracaibo Aug. 13.

Schr. Mary Potter, (of Perth Amboy,) Freethy, Tortugas 15 ds., with ordnance stores and 115 passengers to Charles Keen.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Dayton, Norfolk 4 ds., with staves to Jonas, Smith & Co.

Schr. J. E. Homer, Parker, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Frances, Barbour, Elizabethport, for Boston.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Guide, Beaufort; Honduras, Fort Pickens.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Brazil, from New-Orleans.
Brig John Geddes, from Turk's Island.
Schr. Aid, from New-Orleans.
Schr. Forest King, (3 masts.)
(All by pilot-boat Mary Ann.)
1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. ships Panther, Calcutta; Prince of Wales, Liverpool; Belvidere, Manila; brigs Afton, Port-au-Prince; George Harris, Turk's Island; Maria, Miragoane.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Arr. ship Tonawanda, Liverpool.

Schooner Clifton, from Newbern for New-York, is ashore on Point Cape Henlopen.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Honduras sld. at noon to-day for Fort Pickens; she has a cargo of 100 horses, fodder and subsistence stores.

The steamship St. Marys, at No. 4, North River, has been chartered by the Government, and is now taking in cattle and sheep, also subsistence stores, and will sail this evening for New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Aug. 16, ship Globe, unc.

At Cape Town, C. G. H., July 17, ship Eastern Queen, of Rockland, from Sunderland for Calcutta, reg.; bark Contest, from Baltimore, disch.; schr. Enchantress, for Boston in 4 ds.

SMITH & BROTHER

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,

Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS

To be the

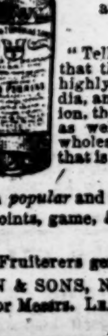
"Only Good Sauce,"

And applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

of

DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.

ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Old Point Becoming Deserted—Disgraceful Exhibition at the Hygeia Hotel—Attack on Mr. Berford for Expressing Union Sentiments—Secession Feeling at Old Point—Prof. Maillefert and Capt. Levi Haden—Dr. Bontacue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Old Point, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

The change which has taken place here during the past week is quite remarkable—everybody left or leaving; those delightful creatures, newspaper correspondents, making off for other more active scenes of operation, and the Hygeia Hotel fast becoming a huge conglomerate of "banquet halls deserted." Friend **Willard**, mine host of the Hygeia, bears the change with the most perfect equanimity and fortitude. A man who has, for a long time past, been seeing money rolling into his coffers at the rate of $1,100 per day, (I can vouch for *one* day at any rate,) would likely feel a little sore at suddenly finding his golden stream drying up; but **Willard** is a philosopher, and comes to the conclusion that "what can't be cured must be endured." I have heard many complaints against **Willard's** Hotel, but never against **Willard** himself. He is such a polished and clever little gentleman, that the roughest kind of treatment appeared the smoothest, and the toughest beef-steak appeared the tenderest, if he only smiled at you, and said, "All right."

I leave to-day for Alexandria, and, just before leaving, the Hygeia Hotel has been the theatre of a disgraceful scene; indeed the only one of the kind I have witnessed during a three months' residence in the place.

It happened that one Capt. **McCarrick**, a *reputed* Secessionist of the first water, was at the hotel carousing near the bar-room with Capt. **Tallmadge**, Quartermaster of the United States service, and some other officer in United States uniform. This Capt. **McCarrick**—I know not how correctly—was publicly spoken of as commander of the rebel craft *Seabird* captured at Roanoke Island, as being the same man who so audaciously cut out two schooners from under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, as having been on board the *Merrimac* during her encounter with the *Monitor*, and as having a son now actually on board the new *Merrimac* preparing to leave Richmond.

Supposing that all, or *any*, of this was true about this individual, it was certainly astounding to see him in close and private conversation, for more than an hour, and enjoying conviviality with one in Capt. **Tallmadge's** position. Somebody happened, in the course of ordinary conversation, to bring this strange fact to the attention of Mr. **Berford**, an *attaché* of Adams' Express Company, and a gentleman respected by all who know him for his kindly and genial disposition. Mr. **Berford** was standing with a friend in a doorway of the Hygeia Hotel, and conversing aloud, as Capts. **McCarrick** and **Tallmadge** passed out. Mr. **Berford** had just said, "Hang these Secessionists! what business have they here at all?" when Capt. **McCarrick** turned round and said, in a loud, defiant and insulting tone: "*Here is one of them; try it on!*" "*If you are a rebel,*" said Mr. **Berford**, thus abruptly accosted, "you are welcome to my words, Sir."

Both parties being evidently excited, one word rapidly led to another, and there was danger of a personal collision, when Capt. **Tallmadge** stepped up and said to **Berford** and his friend, (striking his own breast angrily at the time,) "*This is my quarrel. This gentleman* (pointing to Capt. McCarrick) *is my intimate friend; and if you say another word I'll call the Provost's guard.*" "Call them," said **Berford** and his companion. But the guard was *not* called; and, indeed, it would have been interesting to have seen the guard, if only to satisfy the crowd—who by this time had assembled—what amount of power the United States still held at Old Point to protect Union men from rebels and their sympathizers.

At this stage of proceedings, Capt. **Tallmadge**, after somewhat pacifying his friend the Secessionist Captain, who had gesticulated and sworn himself out of the outer gate of the porch, took Mr. **Berford** and his friend inside to explain to them how mistaken they were about Capt. **McCarrick**, and who and what he really was. He denied that Capt. McC. was on board the *Merrimac*, but allowed that *he was the man who took our two schooners off Fort Monroe*, accompanying his explanation all the time by the most insulting language, and repeating often that it was nobody's business who **McCarrick** was, and that he was a prisoner on parole. How far the last statement is so I know not, as I heard it denied quite as often as asserted by parties at Old Point; but even if correct, it is very evident that rebel prisoners at Fort Monroe are allowed a latitude that Mr. **Davis** would allow no Unionist in Dixie, and unsophisticated loyalists are at a loss to imagine why such a difference should be permitted against them.

By this time a large crowd of military officers and civilians had collected in the hall of the hotel, but the trouble was evidently dying away, when Capt. **McIntyre**, of Company D, 99th New-York—who had hitherto been no party whatever to the quarrel—stepped up alongside of Capt. **Tallmadge**, and said in the most pointed and insulting manner to Mr. **Berford**; "You are the man who was called a liar to his face the other day." "Whoever says so, lies," replied Mr. **Berford** indignantly. Upon this, Capt. **McIntyre** dashed his fist in Mr. **Berford's** face, drawing blood—when the crowd rushed in between, and prevented the latter from retaliating, even had he been able to do so. Considering that Mr. **Berford** was sick at the time, from painful boils all over his body, and that he is nearly old enough to be Capt. **McIntyre's** father, the common opinion among all disinterested witnesses of the transaction was that the laurels culled by the gallant officer on that occasion, were not of the brightest.

I have been induced to give this long account of a fracas, which, very fortunately, terminated in no disaster,—because underlying it is a question of vast moment to the people of the United States. It was a painful proof of the danger of that "lenient policy" toward rebels which makes rebellion as rampant and defiant to-day, in Norfolk and Suffolk—aye, under the very guns of Fortress Monroe, itself—as if there were no difference between loyal men and traitors. Nay, more, it is to be questioned if, at that disgraceful exhibition, rebel sympathy was not in the ascendancy. Although the real cause of the dispute was distinctly understood—although Mr. **Berford's** only fault was in giving utterance to Union sentiments that every Union man in that crowd must have felt, there was not a single voice nor arm raised to stand by him and his friend against the array of military uniforms and shoulder-straps evidently ready to espouse the other side. Mr. **Voorhies** was the only one who came up, as soon as he heard of it, and drew Mr. **Berford** from the crowd. God forbid that we should ever see the rebel flag floating in this part of the world, but if we are spared the desecration it will not be for the want of sympathy in many a heart covertly and insidiously beating under a United States uniform.

I to-day had the pleasure of meeting Professor B. **Maillefert** and Capt. **Levi Haden**, of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company, and who belonged to **Burnside's** expedition. Professor **Maillefert**, you may remember, is the same party who invented some new method of blowing up rocks under water, which was so effectually carried out at Hellgate; and it was the same parties who succeeded so well in removing the formidable obstructions in the Neuse River, near Newbern. What these gentlemen are going at now, it would not be for me to say, even if I knew exactly; but this much I know, that it is a "big thing." When they next touch off some of those terrible submarine batteries, depend upon it, there will be an explosion that will make itself heard through Rebeldom.

Dr. **Bontacue**, the long-established and much respected physician of the Hygeia Hospital, left to-day with his family in the Baltimore boat—it being his intention, I believe, to be attached to Gen. **McClellan's** army in some medical capacity. The Doctor, in quitting the scene of his arduous and responsible labors, which he has so long and faithfully performed, leaves behind him the good wishes of a host of friends.

NEMO.

Burning of Cotton Mills.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Francis Cotton Mills at Chesnut Hill were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is not as yet ascertained.

SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Expedition from Bowling Green to Scottville—Affairs at Cumberland Gap—Gen. Buell in Motion Toward Chattanooga and Knoxville—The Exploits of the Guerrilla Morgan, as Related by Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bowling Green, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

The expedition to Scottville, spoken of in my last, returned last evening. The rebels left Scottville before our troops reached the vicinity. They remained in the place only a few hours, and departed taking an easterly direction. They secured a few horses, but got no recruits. The news from Cumberland Gap is highly important and exciting. The enemy, twenty thousand strong, it is stated, have surrounded the Gap and Gen. **Morgan's** entire army. A portion of our forces are reported to have been cut to pieces. The command of Gen. **Morgan** is in imminent danger of being cut off. Rebel reinforcements were daily coming up from the direction of Knoxville.

From gentlemen who reached this place, yesterday, we have more definite information of the operations of Gen. **Buell**. His entire column is in active motion, in the direction of Chattanooga and Knoxville. The army has left Battle Creek, and Gen. **Buell** in person left Huntsville, Ala., on the 22d, to accompany the forward movement. Gen. **Bragg** is reported with a large rebel force, trying to flank Gen. **Buell**, and make his way into Nashville. They state that heavy rebel forces, it is believed, are at Chattanooga and Knoxville. If collision should take place between **Buell** and **Bragg**, we have no fears as to the result. **Bragg's** force is estimated at sixty thousand strong. This officer will make tremendous efforts to reach Nashville through East Tennessee, but we have no doubt that **Buell** will be able to prevent him, as he has heretofore prevented him from penetrating the country through the Sequatchie Valley. Gen. **Buell** is regarded throughout his Department as being one of the very ablest officers in the armies of the Union. He deserves to be so regarded. Ever since his opening campaign in Kentucky, nothing but success has attended his arms. The boldness and celerity of his movements, it is well known, saved the day at Shiloh, and prevented, perhaps, the annihilation of **Grant's** army. He drove the vast rebel armies before him through Kentucky and Tennessee like chaff before the wind. Better discipline prevails in his command than any in the service. He has never lost an engagement; he has never invested a place he failed to take; nor has he been foiled by his adversaries, or found off his guard. He has been more in open service, has marched more miles, and penetrated further into the interior of the enemy's country than any other General has done. His campaign has been one of complete success, and developed a series of the most wonderful strategic movements. May we hope that the capture of Chattanooga and Knoxville will soon be added to the list of his brilliant victories.

From all indications, the rebels are making a grand and desperate attempt to invade Kentucky by way of Cumberland. It is reported that the rebel Gen. **Buckner**, recently liberated from Fort Warren, is to be placed at the head of a large force, and that the subjugation of Kentucky is to be intrusted to his special care. If so, may his attempt meet with the same inglorious failure that attended his arms last year.

Morgan's guerrillas have again suddenly disappeared from Gallatin. They have probably fallen back to Hartsville. When or where he will next appear remains to be seen. He will not long be idle. **Woodard** and his gang are still at work in the southwestern counties.

Bowling Green, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

There is no news of interest in this immediate region. The repulse of **Woodard's** rebels at Fort Donelson is confirmed; also, their repulse at Madisonville, in Hopkins County. Gen. R. W. **Johnson**, paroled by **Morgan**, passed through here, for Louisville, yesterday.

I send you the *Vidette*, a miserable, dingy sheet, published "semi-occasionally" at Hartsville, Tenn. As to the manner in which it came in my possession, it must be reserved for a future occasion.

CURTIUS.

THE SECOND BATTLE AT GALLATIN.

THE REPORT OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

From the Vidette, Aug. 24.

Headquarters Morgan's Regiment,
Hartsville, Aug. 22, 1862.

To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant-General, Richmond:

General: I beg to confirm my dispatch of the 20th inst., announcing the result of yesterday's expedition.

My command, consisting of my own regiment, 700 strong, and a squadron of Texas Rangers, numbering 100 men, returned that day, worn out, to Gallatin.

At 11 P. M., I received information from one of my friendly scouts that the enemy's cavalry were encamped on the roadside between Castilian Springs and Hartsville, a distance of only 12 miles from my camp.

Judging from the fact that they had halted by the road side, I concluded that they intended to march at night and attack early in the morning, and I made my preparations accordingly, dispatching scouts upon whom I could depend to bring me positive information as to the enemy's movements.

At daybreak my column was on the move, and as the advanced guard reached the head of the town my picket came galloping in, followed by my principal scout, who reported that he was closely pursued by a large body of cavalry.

Not wishing, on account of the inhabitants, to make Gallatin the scene of our contest, I advanced my column, and was greeted, on reaching the Hartsville pike, by a heavy fire from that direction.

I dismounted the two leading companies to fight, and threw them into the woods, on the left of the road. The enemy increased his fire, and I gradually had my whole command engaged.

The fight began at half-past six o'clock, and was maintained without much advantage on either side—the enemy having, perhaps, rather the best of it at first—until about half-past eight, when they began to fall back, and my men to redouble their efforts. At half-past nine I had driven them four miles, and was preparing for a final charge, when a flag of truce was brought proposing an armistice, in order to bury their dead.

My reply was that I could entertain no proposition, except unconditional surrender.

I learned then that the troops were commanded by Brig.-Gen. **Johnson**. During the parley, the enemy had formed into line of battle, and were, evidently, ready to defend themselves from any fresh attack.

I divided my force into three divisions, leading one myself in the direction which I thought Gen. **Johnson** had taken. Major **Morgan** had five companies under his orders on my left. Lieut. Col. **Duke**, on my right, had three companies and his advanced guard.

Some delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of my gallant Texan Rangers, who formed part of the body under my own immediate orders. They had been separated from their horses during the preceding fight, and had not been able to recover them in time to come to the front. On their arrival, we marched on in the direction of the enemy, and Col. **Duke's** division coming within sight, advanced at a canter and opened fire.

Gen. **Johnson's** forces, being on a good pike, retreated for some time faster than my men, who were on difficult ground, could follow, but after a pursuit of some two miles, they were overtaken and compelled to fight.

They were dismounted and formed behind their horses. The position they had selected was a very good one, especially as they considerably outnumbered Col. **Duke's** force, which was the only one opposed to them. Major **Morgan** and my own detachment, in the eagerness of pursuit, having taken too far to the left.

Col. **Duke** reports, that on perceiving that the enemy had halted, he formed his three companies and the advanced guard into columns of squadrons, preserving the regular distances betwixt each, so as to be able to form into line at command and attack.

This was done with admirable precision and coolness by his men, and nothing could exceed their gallantry.

The enemy were formed under the brow of a hill, and my men were drawn up above them, so that their fire told with effect on my line, whilst that of the attacking party went over their heads.

After a very sharp engagement of about fifteen minutes they broke and ran.

Gen. **Johnson**, his Adjutant-General, Capt. **Turner**; Maj. **Winfrey**, and a number of privates, were captured, but the main body escaped to the hills, through the woods and high corn, making for the Cumberland River.

Thus ended an action in which my command, not exceeding 700 men, (one whole company being in the rear with prisoners,) succeeded in defeating a brigade of 1,200 chosen cavalry sent by Gen. **Buell** expressly to take me or drive me out of Tennessee, killing and wounding some 180 and taking 200 prisoners, including the Brigadier-General Commanding, and the greater part of the Regimental officers.

My loss in both actions amounted to 5 killed and 18 wounded, 2 missing. Among the wounded was Capt. **Huffman**, who had his arm shattered by a ball whilst leading gallantly on his brave Texan Rangers, a small body of men commanded by Major **Gano**, of whom I cannot speak too highly, as they have distinguished themselves ever since they joined my command not only by their bravery, but their good soldier-like conduct.

To all my officers and men my best acknowledgments are due; nothing but hard fighting carried them through.

To my personal Staff I am deeply indebted. Col. **St. Leger Granfell**, Acting Adjutant-General, ably supported me; Capt. **Lewellen**, my Quartermaster, and Capt. **Green Roberts**, who acted as my Aids-de-Camp, were most active and fearless in carrying my orders, and the Captains of companies cool and collected in the performance of them.

Lieut.-Col. **Duke** led on his regiment, if possible, with more than his usual gallantry, and contributed, by the confidence with which he has inspired his men, to insure the success of the day.

Lieut.-Col. **Duke** makes particular mention of the cool and determined manner in which Lieut. **Rogers**, commanding advanced guard, Captains **Hutchinson**, **Castle** and Lieut. **White**, respectively commanding the three companies composing his division, behaved; in fact the conduct of both officers and men deserve the highest praise.

I received every assistance from the patriotism and zeal of the neighboring citizens, amongst whom Maj. **Duffey** and Capt. R. A. **Bennett** were preëminent.

I have also to report that I have received a dispatch from Gen. **Forrest**, stating that he has encamped within eight miles of me, with a reinforcement of 800 men, but no artillery. The want of this arm cripples my movements and prevents my advance with that certainty of effect which a battery would afford.

Recruits are daily and hourly arriving. The population seems at last to be thoroughly aroused, and to be determined on resistance.

I hope shortly, General, to be able to report further successes, and rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting; no sacrifices on that of my officers and men will prevent our giving as good an account of the enemy as our small numbers will admit of.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, General, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry, C. S. A.

P. S.—This morning I received positive information as to Gen. **Nelson's** intentions and movements. He is retreating from Nashville to reinforce Bowling Green, at the head of 1,500 infantry, 200 cavalry and 12 cannon. It is evidently the intention of the Federals to attempt the defence of the line at Bowling Green and Lebanon.

J. H. M.

MORGAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN.

Headquarters Morgan's Brigade,
Hartsville, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1862.

Soldiers: Your gallant bearing during the last two days will not only be inscribed in the history of the country and the annals of this war, but is engraven deeply in my heart.

Your zeal and devotion on the 20th, at the attack of the trestle-work at Saundersville and of the Springfield Junction stockade, your heroism during the two hard fights of yesterday, have placed you high on the list of those patriots who are now in arms for our Southern rights.

All communication cut off betwixt Gallatin and Nashville, a body of 300 infantry totally cut off or taken prisoners, the liberation of those kind friends arrested by our revengeful foes, for no other reason than their compassionate care of our sick and wounded, would have been laurels sufficient for your brows. But, soldiers, the utter annihilation of Gen. **Johnson's** Brigade, composed of 24 picked companies of regulars, and sent on purpose to take us, raises your reputation as soldiers, and strikes fear into the craven hearts of your enemies. Gen. **Johnson** and his Staff, with 200 men, taken prisoners, 64 killed and 100 wounded, attests the resistance made and bears testimony to your valor.

But our victories have not been achieved without loss. We have to mourn some brave and dear comrades. Their names will remain in our breasts—their fame outlives them. They died in defence of a good cause; they died, like gallant soldiers, with their front to the foe.

Officers and men, your conduct makes me proud to command you. Fight always as you fought yesterday, and you are invincible.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Commanding Cavalry.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Fair Play, and the Destruction of the Rebel Batteries on the Yazoo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

United States Steam Ram Fleet,
Above Vicksburgh, Miss., Aug. 21, 1862.

The rams *Switzerland, Monarch, Sampson* and *Lioness*, of Col. **Alfred W. Ellet's** Mississippi ram fleet, in connection with the gunboats *Benton, Mound City* and *Gen. Bragg*, under command of Capt. **Phelps**, of the *Benton*, (who is in command of the gunboat flotilla during Com. **Davis'** illness,) together with the transports *A. McDowell* and *Rocket*, with the Fifty-eighth and Seventy-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteers and a battalion of cavalry, under command of Col. **Wood**, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, left Helena, Arkansas, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, for a cruise down the Mississippi. Nothing of interest took place until Sunday afternoon, when we picked up seven "contrabands" in a skiff, who reported that a rebel steamer had come up the river a short distance above them the day before. There being a plantation below, we landed to see if we could get any information from the planter. He denied having seen any boat, but the negroes confirmed the report of the boys we had picked up. He was the meanest Secesh I have yet seen. He said he had no corn nor any kind of vegetables, but we found any amount and sent the negroes down to the boats, loaded with corn and beans. We also captured two pigs to roast, besides chickens. He begged very hard for some coffee, a luxury he had not indulged in for a long time. We gave him a little, but not enough to treat him much.

We proceeded down the river, and early Monday morning we captured the rebel steamer and transport *Fair Play*, loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for Gen. **Hindman's** Division of the rebel army. She had 5,500 stands of arms, part Enfield rifles, a large amount of ammunition, etc. There was also a regiment of cavalry and infantry camped near the bank of the river, where there was a section of the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad. On our approach the rebels fled in great haste. Our troops were landed as soon as possible, and sent in pursuit. They followed the rebels as far as Richmond, and captured fifty prisoners and several baggage-wagons, besides numerous muskets, etc. We burned the dépôt and many cars, and destroyed the railroad bridge. Our men were much fatigued, as they had started without breakfast, and it was near noon before they returned, and the weather was very warm.

There were six or eight ladies on the *Fair Play*, "dreaming the happy hours away," little dreaming, however, that the terrible Federals were so near them; but when they awoke, and found how near we were to them, they immediately left, up the bank, and took refuge in a cornfield. They left *en deshabille*, with portions of their clothing in their arms. The gentlemanly reporter of the **New-York Times** called my attention to a young lady, going up the bank, her fair form encircled in a long white dress; but I immediately left for the other end of the steamer, being a very bashful young man. He being a married man, it did not make so much difference. A trusty guard was sent out by the gallant Captain of the *Benton*, and, after hunting for some time, found six ladies, and assured them they were welcome to come aboard for their clothing, and they need have no fear. They came, and I saw several of them in a wagon, with their servants and baggage, going on a visit to some friends.

A great many trophies were picked up in the town. One of the gunboat men found a silver goblet with **Dan Sickles'** name on it. It was captured by one of the rebels, and was brought out here, where a man paid $50 for it as a trophy taken from the Yankees. Capt. **Phelps** is going to send it to Gen. **Sickles**.

On Monday night we dropped down the river and anchored near the mouth of the Vicksburgh Cut-off, which was to cut off Vicksburgh, but did not. The river is now some ten feet below the bottom of the ditch, or canal, as it is called. We are about five miles above the city by water, and three by land. The rebels, when they found we were there, came up with a flag of truce on a steamer, and wanted to know if we had any prisoners to exchange, when, in reality, all they wanted was to see what our strength was—an old trick of theirs.

Tuesday noon the gunboats *Benton* and *Mound City*, with three of Col. **Ellet's** rams, and a detachment of the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, under command of Major **Dexter**, of the Fifty-eighth, left the rest of the fleet for a trip up the Yazoo River, as far as possible, in hopes of capturing or destroying some transports which the rebels had up there and of which we heard they were making gunboats. We proceeded up as far as Hayne's Bluff, Mississippi, where we discovered the rebels at work erecting batteries on the bluff so as to command the river. The *Benton* opened on them, and was followed by the other boats, which made the rebels do some tall "skedaddling" through the fields and woods.

Our boat was the first to land, and I was one of the first off the boat. We captured two 42-pounders, one rifled; two 32-pounders, one 20-pound boat howitzer, a brass 12-pound Mexican gun—one that was captured by the United States in the Mexican war; a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, and about twenty muskets and necessary equipments. I went into some buildings which they had been using, and captured a revolver (from its appearance I think it must be the first one ever made,) some Confederate money, and several other *valuable* articles. We were compelled to blow up the four large guns and destroy most of the ammunition, for want of transportation. While we were loading the guns to burst them, some negroes came up with a pair of huge wheels, (such as are used in hauling heavy timber,) with five yoke of cattle attached, to haul the guns from the river, where they had been landed from the *Fair Play* the week before, to the fortification on the bluff. They took us at first for secesh, as they said they expected a great many there to help place the guns in position. They were much surprised, and wanted to go with us. We took them on board, let the cattle loose, and destroyed the wagon.

We laid there all night, and on Tuesday morning again moved up the Yazoo River. We got as far as the mouth of the Big Sunflower, and the gunboats could get no further. Col. **Ellet** sent the rams *Lioness* and *Sampson* up the Sunflower, with orders to go as far as possible, in hopes that they might capture some of the boats. They could only get up about twenty miles. They went within five miles of where the boats were, but could not proceed further, on account of the low water; and we returned town to the fleet in the Mississippi.

We stopped at several plantations on the way up, to get what information we could, and bought vegetables and fruit. It was amusing to see how free we all were with our Confederate money. We had plenty of it, and they would not take green-backs. We bought a lot of wood for the boats, and paid for it in Confederate money, as the owner would not take United States Treasury notes. He said he could not use them.

This expedition has been very successful, and has done more good in the one week we have been gone than the whole fleet did in the weeks they laid around Vicksburgh. The captures we have made would have been of great benefit to the enemy at this time. The arms were intended for conscripts in Gen. **Hindman's** Division, and have been brought from Richmond, Va., with a great deal of trouble. So we were informed by Gen. **Hindman's** A. A. G., whom we have as prisoner. He says the conscripts are of no good, and that very few will fight. I have not learned the money value of our captures.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE

A Brisk Cotton Trade Through the Port of Matamoras—How the Rebels Pay for Their Arms and Ammunition—Sulphur and Saltpetre from Mexico—Oppression of the Unionists of Western Texas—Escape of Gen. Hamilton into New-Mexico, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington City, Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

Mr. C. H. **Blood**, Consul to Monterey, Mexico arrived in this city a few days since, bringing late and important news from the Rio Grande, he having left Matamoras on the 3d inst. Mr. **Blood** represents the Confederates as carrying on a brisk cotton trade through the port of Matamoras, they having obtained a license to pass 2,000 bales through that port free of duty. This cotton is sent to Europe, and pays for powder, arms, and munitions of war, which are introduced into rebeldom by way of Matamoras, without let or hindrance. The Confederates are also obtaining large quantities of sulphur and saltpetre from Mexico, by way of Monterey. Mr. **Blood** attempted to impede this traffic, but unsuccessfully, as the rebels have active and energetic agents at Monterey who speak the Spanish language, which gives them great advantages over our commercial agents abroad, who seem to be selected with reference to their ignorance of the language of the country to which they are accredited. This trade through Mexico ought to be stopped, but it can only be done by occupying Western Texas with National troops. The Government should turn its attention to this important point at the earliest moment.

The Confederate authorities of Texas are taking the most decided measures against the Union men in the Western part of that State. They are compelling all citizens suspected of loyalty to the Union to take an oath of allegiance to their bogus Government. They attempted lately to arrest Gen. A. J. **Hamilton** at his house, near Austin, but he received notice of their intentions and took French leave, and, accompanied by a band of devoted friends, made his way into Mexico. Mr. **Blood** saw Gen. **Hamilton** at Matamoras, and states that he expected to find **Hamilton** in this City, as he was to leave about the same time with himself.

Gen. **Hamilton** and his friends bring news of the rebel Gen. **Sibley**, who commanded the expedition to Santa Fé. **Sibley** left San Antonio, Texas, last Fall, at the head of thirty-five hundred troops and six pieces of artillery, and was joined by Col. J. R. **Baylor**, (one of **Buchanan's** defaulting Indian Agents) at El Paso, with seven hundred men, making the whole force over four thousand strong. **Sibley** had been completely used up by Gen. **Canby**, and got back to San Antonio with only nine hundred men of his command—many of these paroled prisoners—having lost over three-fourths of his men in killed, wounded and starved on the road home. Why cannot some of our other Generals give as good an account of themselves as Gen. **Canby**?

Mr. **Blood** says there is no blockading vessel off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and represents in the strongest light the necessity of having such a vessel, which would check to some extent the shipment of arms in that direction, or at least compel the rebels to the costly mode of going through Mexican Customhouses, instead of landing at Brazos Santiago, on the Texas coast, which can now be done with impunity. A blockade should be there if for no other purpose than to give protection to Union men flying from Texas, like **Hamilton**. Cannot Mr. Secretary **Welles** spare one of his many gunboats for that noble and humane purpose?

TOMBIGBEE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

MEETING OF EXEMPT MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

A meeting of the exempt members and friends of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was held yesterday at the armory, over Centre Market. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to give the Eighth a proper reception on its return. A Committee was appointed to carry out such arrangements, but it not being definitely known when the regiment would arrive, the members adjourned to meet to-day at the armory at 4 o'clock.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N.Y.S.M.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the armory of the Seventy-First Regiment N. Y. S. M., by the exempt members and friends of this corps, for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Seventy-First a cordial reception on its return home. A committee was appointed for that purpose. Members and friends of the regiment are requested to meet at the armory, to take part in the reception of the Seventy-First, which is expected to arrive in New-York this morning, at 7 o'clock, by the Elizabethport boat, landing at Pier No. 2, North River.

RECRUITS FOR MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS.

Five hundred recruits for veteran Massachusetts regiments, arrived this morning and were to-day forwarded to join their comrades. One of the recruits, named **Thomas J. Martin**, of Providence, was accidentally run over last evening at Fall River, and is now at the New-England Rooms, receiving every attention. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. **Francis**, numbering 1,040 men, arrived yesterday morning, in the steamer *New-World*, and were quartered in the Park Barracks.

THE COMING DRAFT.

HOW STAND NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

There appears to be no probability that the enrollment will be completed so as to render a draft practicable in this State before the middle of September. If enlistments continue as brisk as they have done for the past two weeks, the quotas of New-York City and Brooklyn will, by that time, be nearly full for both calls; so that a draft, if it shall be found necessary, will be a mere nominal affair. An estimate, published in the *Sunday Mercury*, and purporting to be accurate, states that there have already been recruited in this City, under the last calls, 16,468 men. The quota of the City, for both calls, is 25,160, leaving only 8,700 to be raised. More than half of these will doubtless be raised within a week, for the Corcoran Brigade. In Kings County, the quota for both calls is 8,632, of which 4,000 are already recruited, leaving 4,632 yet to be raised. As to the special draft to fill up old regiments, it is said that this is only to take place in case those regiments were not filled up by volunteers under the first call for 300,000. In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn the recruits for the old regiments have thus far been so numerous that there is little doubt they will be full before the time for a draft.

TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The First Regiment of the Bucktail Brigade left here last night, under Col. **Roy Stone**. The Second, under Col. **Wister**, will probably leave Tuesday, and the Third will be ready to start within the week.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 31

The incomplete regiments here have been consolidated into five regiments. Two will leave to-morrow.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW-JERSEY REGIMENT.

Newark, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, Col. E. A. **Carman**, 900 men, left Camp Perrine for Washington to-day. They are armed with Enfield rifles. Col. **Carman** was wounded at Williamsburgh while gallantly leading the Seventh Regiment.

Recruiting for the nine months men is very brisk here, and there will probably be no draft in this county.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Winter Garden has commenced auspiciously. Every evening through the week there have been large and appreciative audiences, performances of unusual excellence, and a general air of brightness and prosperity, that seems to promise cheerful fortune in the future. The changes which have been made in the decoration and lighting of the auditorium are vast improvements on the previous aspect of those important items of theatrical completeness; the regular company comprises a good deal of acknowledged talent and efficiency, and, now that Mr. **Hawthorne** is engaged in the pictorial department, more artistic scenery than has of late appeared upon the stage may be expected. The success with which the season has been inaugurated, though, belongs chiefly to Miss **Bateman**, whose unquestionable genius infuses vitality enough into plays that have lost the charm of freshness to make them still attractive. It is an achievement of no ordinary magnitude, and one that any actress may be justly proud of, to draw enthusiastic crowds for six consecutive nights to see a piece like the "Hunchback," which every play-goer has seen unnumbered times before, and usually without finding any of those qualities in it which compel especial admiration and delight. Yet Miss **Bateman**, without startling the town by any attempt at a sensational reading of her part in it, has made it a vehicle for the development of so much genuine power, pathos and well-discriminated individuality, as to render it, for the time, a more desirable dramatic study or entertainment than almost any novelty would be. Very wisely, she has had secured for her support the services of actors of established reputation, whose excellence combines with her own to produce the nearest approach to perfection which can be reasonably hoped for under what is called the "star" system. "The Hunchback" will be given again before the close of Miss **Bateman's** engagement; but to-night it gives place to "Rosa Gregorio," the drama by Mr. **DeWalden**, which was received with so much favor at the Winter Garden last Spring. Miss **Bateman**, of course, plays the heroine, and the other leading characters are in the hands of Mr. J. W. **Wallack**, Jr., and Mr. **Edwin Adams**.

At Nixon's Cremorne Gardens, the Palace of Music is once more, this evening, restored to its position, which the name implies, as a place for the diffusion of vocal and orchestral melody. The Fall season is to be inaugurated with a reëngagement of **Carlotta Patti**, Madame **Strakosch**, Signor **Susini** and Signor **Dubreuil**, who will sing some of their choicest selections, accompanied by the best of instrumental aid, under the conduct of Signor **Muzio**. In the course of two or three weeks, it is said, that from concerts these accomplished artists will gradually work their way to actual opera, and, indeed, that in this same Palace of Music Mademoiselle **Carlotta** will make her first essay as an exponent of the lyric drama. Her doing so will be *the* musical event of the season, and may be regarded, anticipatively, as the greatest triumph that will have been witnessed since the *début* of her sister, **Adelina**. So long as the concerts continue they will be followed by a pantomime, with Messrs. **Denier**, **Lehman**, **Ronzani** and **Wiethoff** and Mlle. **Theleur** in the principal parts. Señorita **Cubas** is seriously indisposed, but will reappear as soon as her health is reëstablished. Madame **Tournaire**, the **Conrad** Brothers and Young **Madigan** conclude the plentiful programme of amusement at Cremorne with their equestrian and acrobatic performances in the circus, and, during the intervals of more active entertainment, Signor **Muzio's** orchestra discourses the most delicious strains from the pagoda in the garden.

Mr. **Barnum** announces this as the last week of the interesting rivalry which has been lately going on between Gen. **Tom Thumb** and Commodore **Nutt**. Within these ensuing six days, therefore, their respective merits will have to be decided, and they will be upon their mettle to see who shall come forth winner of the liberal prize given for the competition by the great showman. After competing for three weeks, the judges have been unable to award the palm to either, and Mr. **Barnum** has added a sum of five hundred to the thousand previously offered to induce them to stay and settle the matter. In the lecture room at the Museum a capital company give very amusing performances twice a day. This afternoon and evening Messrs. J. E. **Nagle**, **Haviland**, and **Riley**, Mrs. **Dunn**, Miss **Jennie Walters** and Mrs. **Pryor** play in the farce of "Aunt Charlotte's Maid."

Residents of Brooklyn will be pleased to learn that the Atheneum there has been fitted up semi-theatrically, and will be opened on Wednesday evening for the presentation of drawing-room entertainments. Mr. A. H. **Davenport** will be the manager of the experiment, and amongst the public favorites who will appear, are Mr. W. M. **Fleming**, Mr. W. H. **Beekman** and Mrs. **Sedley Browne**.

George Christy's minstrels are doing famously at the their handsome hall, No. 585 Broadway. There is no place in the City where negro melodies, eccentricities and miscellaneous fun can be found in such perfection and variety.

Willie Barnesmore Pape, the juvenile master of the piano, gives a concert this week at Newport. A delightful novelty will thus be afforded the *ennui* haunters of that watering place, who may carry away with them musical strains that can "Create a soul under the ribs of death."

Murder in the Eighteenth Ward.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, one named **Wm. McFaden**, a butcher, residing in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, and the other named **Martin Gallagher**, had a dispute relative to some trifling matter, which resulted in a desperate struggle between them. There seems to have been some difficulty previously existing between the men, and at the time of the altercation **Gallagher** was under the influence of liquor. While in this condition he began a quarrel with the father-in-law of **McFaden**, when the latter became exasperated and interfered. **Gallagher** still continued abusive, and **McFaden** seized an old-fashioned butcher knife, one of the long, narrow kind, and plunged it with full force into **Gallagher's** neck behind the ear, driving it up to the hilt and leaving it in the wound. He then turned and fled. **Gallagher** fell to the sidewalk, from whence he was taken up by citizens and conveyed to the New-York Hospital. It required the united strength of two men to draw the weapon from the wound. The injured man breathed his last in about two hours. He was 22 years of age. The Eighteenth Precinct Police were on the ground a few moments after the murder, and Capt. **Cameron** detailed officers to pursue the assailant. Up to midnight, however, no trace of him had been found. It was one of the most brutal affairs that has for a long time occurred in the Ward.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring's** new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd's** Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark James Smith, from New-Orleans—Mr. Lord, J. Rogerson, Mr. J. P. Windmiller, Mr. Peter Henning, Mr. Drew and lady, Mr. Jacob Schuyler, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 27 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon sets.... 11 63

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 24 | Gov. Island. 1 13 | Hell Gate.... 2 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 31.

Arrived.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Bounding Billow, Mayo, Cape Town, C. G. H., July 17, with wool to Bashford & Moulton.

Bark James Smith, Anderson, New-Orleans 25 ds., with wool to master.

Bark F. S. Means, Means, Plymouth, Eng., 40 ds., in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Sea Bride, (of Boston,) White, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Bassett & Bacon.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Morris, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig Syren, (Br., of London,) Hall, Rio Janeiro July 16, with coffee and rosewood to Gallop & Spence.

Brig Catharine Nickles, (of Frankfort,) Tyler, Norfolk 4 ds., with staves to C. H. Lewis.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 19 ds., with coffee, cocoa, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Emma Fane, Kelly, Matanzas 18 ds., in ballast to order.

Schr. A. Edwards, Lines, Palermo 40 ds., and 30 ds. from the Rock, with fruit to Merrill & Abbott. Has experienced heavy southwesterly weather the whole of the passage, lost foresail, &c. Aug. 20, in lat. 42 16, lon. 58, took a violent hurricane from S. E., S. S. W. and S. W. and W., ending in the N. W., during which blew away jib, split mainsail and other sails, and strained the vessel badly, and carried away the jib stay. Aug. 22, at 6 P. M., in lat. 42 26, lon. 57 50, spoke ship Emily Augusta, hence for Liverpool, who reported having experienced the same hurricane; had lost a new suit of sails and shipped a sea which filled the cabin, stove bulwarks, water cask, quarter-boat, shifted cargo, and at one time had five feet water in the hold, the ship still leaking, so as to keep five men stationed constantly at the pumps. Aug. [illegible], lat. 41 [illegible], lon. 62 26, saw a vessel under jury masts steering N. N. W.; looked like a brig or schr.; kept off until within five miles of her, when, seeing no colors flying, concluded she was not in want of assistance, and hauled on a course. During the three days, from 20th to 23d, saw other vessels with light spars gone, and a ship with mizzenmast carried away.

Schr. Hound, (Br.) Bearman, of and from Bermuda, 9 ds., with sugar to Middleton & Co. 23d inst., lat. 40, lon. 63 30, passed a bark showing Trowbridge's Sons signal, bound S.

Schr. Francis Jane, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bain, St. Thomas Aug. 16, with salt and sugar to Smith, Jones & Co. The bark Theresa, hence, sld. for Maracaibo Aug. 13.

Schr. Mary Potter, (of Perth Amboy,) Freethey, Tortugas 15 ds., with ordnance stores and 115 passengers to Charles Keen.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Dayton, Norfolk 4 ds., with staves to Jonas, Smith & Co.

Schr. J. E. Homer, Parker, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Frances, Barbour, Elizabethport, for Boston.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Guide, Beaufort; Honduras, Fort Pickens.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Brasil, from New-Orleans.
Brig John Geddes, from Turk's Island.
Schr. Aid, from New-Orleans.
Schr. Forest King, (3 masts.)
(All by pilot-boat Mary Ann.)
1 ship and 1 bark, unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. ships Panther, Calcutta; Prince of Wales, Liverpool; Belvidere, Manila; brigs Afton, Port-au-Prince; George Harris, Turk's Island; Maria, Miragoane.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Arr. ship Tonawanda, Liverpool.

Schooner Clifton, from Newbern for New-York, is ashore on Point Cape Henlopen.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Honduras sld. at noon to-day for Fort Pickens; she has a cargo of 100 horses, fodder and subsistence stores.

The steamship St. Marys, at No. 4, North River, has been chartered by the Government, and is now taking in cattle and sheep, also subsistence stores, and will sail this evening for New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Aug. 16, ship Globe, unc.

At Cape Town, C. G. H., July 17, ship Eastern Queen, of Rockland, from Sunderland for Calcutta, reg.; bark Contest, from Baltimore, disch.; schr. Enchantress, for Boston in 4 ds.

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EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

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of a Letter from
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at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
May, 1851.
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The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

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Beware of counterfeits.

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With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
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